

It's time to give punch-clocks their cards.

THE GUARDIAN

Printed in London and Manchester

Thursday February 28 1985

23p

Fine British Clothes for men
centaur
ELEGANTLY STYLED

Scargill fighting to keep grip on strike

By Keith Harper, and Peter Hetherington

Mr Arthur Scargill was last night fighting hard to keep control on the miners' strike as members of his executive began assembling in Sheffield for a meeting today at which demands are likely to be made to the Government and the National Coal Board.

The board claimed yesterday that the numbers of miners no longer on strike had passed the 50 per cent mark, and the TUC general council regretted that it could do no more to help the National Union of Mineworkers.

Mr Norman Willis, the TUC General Secretary, admitted that the response the NUM had wanted "did not occur".

Solutions being mooted last night included a ballot of the NUM's members, an abandonment of the strike with a mass return to work without a nego-

tiated settlement and a final appeal to the board to meet the full NUM executive for negotiations.

But the most widely canvassed option was the calling of a national delegate conference early next week at which an organised return to work could be discussed.

NUM sources in Sheffield last night thought that the leadership would be able to hold the line, a view shared by the NCB which said that the biggest test of the NUM's resolve would come when the board expected an even larger increase in the numbers returning to work.

Yesterday's NCB figure was 1,342 bringing this week's total so far to more than 6,000.

The key figure at today's meeting will be Mr Scargill, the union president. Each time control of the strike has looked like slipping away from him he has managed to come forward with a last-minute proposal and regained the initiative from his critics on the executive.

Each time moreover, he has been supported by rightwing members from areas where most miners are working. This group, it is said, wants to cause him maximum embarrassment.

Northumberland pitmen yesterday joined the growing ranks of strikers pressing for an early end to the dispute. Delegates representing almost 6,000 miners in the area meeting at Newcastle upon Tyne pressed for an orderly, national return.

But they said any return would require agreement that the board reinstate miners who have been sacked during the strike. Some men have been reinstated on a trial basis, with their cases reviewed after a period of reassessment.

The Northumberland delegates refused to make any formal statement before today's meeting, which the Northumberland decision will be discussed along with similar calls from other coalfields, notably the larger Durham area.

Durham will be holding its own delegate conference tomorrow to consider its position.

One centre-right member of the national executive warned yesterday that the move for a national return to work without agreement with the board was gaining momentum.

He said this week's decision of the Yorkshire miners and executive to continue the fight for a negotiated settlement and argue against a national return to work without a

Turn to back page, col. 7

Hope of US help • £'s rise ends interest fear

Europe forces dollar retreat with ambush

By Peter Rodgers in London and Alex Brummer in Washington

A massive and successful onslaught on the dollar by European central banks was followed last night by the United States Treasury Secretary, Mr James Baker, appearing to indicate that his government may join the fray.

Europe, particularly the West German Bundesbank, has been demanding American help and the chairman of the US Federal Reserve Board, Mr Paul Volcker, who is in charge of the US central banking system, has repeatedly prodded the US Treasury for action. The US has been reluctant to keep to promises made in January that it will intervene substantially against the dollar.

It was the biggest concerted intervention on the foreign exchange market for a considerable time, outlasting a similar but failed attempt in January. European central banks led by the Bundesbank, sold between \$1.5 billion and \$2 billion on the foreign exchanges.

At one stage, this added 5.5 cents to the value of the pound, which nearly reached \$1.11. It closed at \$1.09 in London, a rise of 3.6 cents on the night before, and it gained further in New York.

There is now less upward pressure on mortgage interest rates and the City thinks good interest rate news could come

next month. Money market interest rates in London dropped sharply.

The Bank of England was prominent in the attack on the dollar, which caused unprecedented scenes of chaos in foreign exchange dealing rooms. But the Bundesbank led the charge by spending \$1 billion, London banking sources said.

The US Federal Reserve was noticeably only by its virtual absence, selling a minimal amount of \$50 million, according to New York dealers.

The European reaction to Mr Baker's statement was that the US would have to put its money

where its mouth was before the market would be convinced.

Mr Baker's opening of the door to more forceful intervention on the foreign exchanges came when he emerged from a Congressional hearing on tax reform. A newcomer to the world of international finance, Mr Baker told reports that existing US economic policies gave scope for more forceful intervention by the US.

With the US Treasury and the Federal Reserve now on the same wavelength, there appears to be a clear opportunity to end the recent surge in the dollar's value.

Mr Volcker, who contrived

to reverse the dollar's rise on Tuesday, kept up his attack yesterday in testimony before the Senate foreign relations committee.

"At times forceful intervention can play a useful role," Mr Volcker said, flying in the face of the non-intervention doctrine which has been the cornerstone of the US international financial policy for the past four years. He said that this intervention had to be complementary to more basic policies such as monetary and fiscal policy to work.

He complained strongly that the American economy was being exposed to grave risks by its need to suck in foreign capital to pay for government borrowing. He said that if left unchecked this "will sooner or later undermine the confidence in our economy essential to a strong currency and lower interest rates."

Europe's attack began at 10.50 am when the Bundesbank made the first of two moves to sell large quantities of dollars. Later it confirmed sales of "several hundred million."

It was soon joined by almost all the other West European central banks, notably the Bank of England and the French and Italian central banks with help from the Belgians, the Austrians, the Dutch and the Scandinavians.

The Bank of England spent at least \$100 million, said deal-

Turn to back page, col. 4



Mr David Lange, New Zealand's premier, arriving at Heathrow yesterday for talks with Mrs Thatcher. He warned that he would retaliate against any United States measures to counter his country's anti-nuclear stance.

Picture by Martin Argles. Report back page

MI5 phone taps film 'dropped on advice of IBA lawyers'

By Stephen Cook and Colin Brown

Mr John Whitney, director-general of the Independent Broadcasting Authority, said last night that the IBA had no contact with the Government or Whitehall before its decision last week to bar the screening of a programme on MI5 surveillance.

The question for the IBA, he said, was whether it was justified in committing what its legal advisers said was a prima facie breach of the Official Secrets Act.

Mr Whitney said the IBA took the view that it was a public body responsible to par-

tapped the telephones of CND members and NUM leaders are being planned by the film's producers despite legal advice that they would be contravening the Official Secrets Act.

The producers, who made the film for the 20 20 Vision programme, said last night they were finalising negotiations with a cinema in London to screen it tomorrow evening at 11 p.m. with a week's showing from March 8.

Independent cinemas all over the country have also asked for the film. The producers are releasing copies of the video and the transcript of it.

Ms Milne added: "We have been liable for prosecution ourselves since we started work on this project and we don't think it makes any difference."

"We are showing the programme because we believe it is in the public interest that the serious allegations that are raised in it about the activities of MI5 are brought before as wide an audience as possible."

Chief Detective Constable John Bates of the C1 Serious Crime Squad met the producers by appointment and took away a copy of the video and transcript.

Three MPs who took up the issue raised by the documentary met Miss Massiter and later described her as a sound witness.

Mr John Cartwright, the SDP MP for Woodwich, said: "I don't think the IBA is going to back off. We would associate ourselves with a major showing in central London in order to protect the film makers."

The other MPs were Mr Alf Dubs, the Labour spokesman on home affairs and Mr Steven Norris (Conservative, Oxford East) confirmed yesterday that Miss Massiter was a persuasive witness.

The Government is bringing forward its bill on telephone tapping next Wednesday despite the controversy over the film Mr Dubs said. Labour MPs would be raising the issue during the debate.

Letters page 12; the trouble with Harry, page 19.

liament and was subject to legal restrictions which did not apply to newspapers.

Other bodies might risk breaking the law in the public interest but the IBA could not. It told his audience at a Royal Society of Arts lecture that the IBA thought the employee and ex-employee of MI5 whose statements were the basis of the programme had not done all they could to put their complaints to the proper authorities.

Ms Claudia Milne, the producer of the Channel 4 programme, MI5's Official Secrets, said last night that the IBA had suggested that the ex-employee, Mr Cathy Massiter, could go to an MP.

"This would have made it seem a party political matter, which it is not," she added. She did go to the proper authorities, the security services themselves, and they sent her to a psychiatrist.

In the past, the IBA have chosen to break the law. In 1981 they showed a World in Action containing an interview with a former employee of the security services. It happened again last year. It is not true to say they've never chosen to break the law.

Public showings of the banned film alleging MI5

NEWS IN BRIEF

Anti-drug drive

THREE Cabinet Ministers yesterday launched a £24 million campaign aimed at persuading young people not to take heroin or other hard drugs. Back page.

Doubt on deal

GOVERNMENT lawyers advised that a scheme allowing local councils to sell off £3 billion of mortgage debt to the banks - similar to Liverpool's recent action - might be unlawful. Page 2.

Trident bill

MPs QUESTIONING officials on the cost of cancelling Trident were told yesterday that so far £200 million has been spent on the nuclear submarine project. Page 2.

Heartfelt

CAMPAIGNERS for a share of straitened health budgets are learning how to press for items that pluck at the public's heart strings. Page 3.

No sweat

MOST small textile workshops - often accused of being sweat shops - are operating well within the law, the factory inspectorate says. Page 4.

Hope for old

SOME social services for the elderly could be increased substantially at no extra cost by improving management efficiency, the Audit Commission says today. Page 3.

Remand charter

THE Tory Reform Group today calls for a Charter of Rights for Britain's 6,000 remand prisoners. Page 2.

INSIDE

Arts, reviews 20
Books 10, 11
Business & finance 22-24
Classified advertising 25
Crosswords 28, 30
Futures 13-18
Guardian Women 9
Home News 2-4, 30
Letters 12
Overseas News 6, 8
Parliament 10
Sports News 26, 27
TV & RADIO 28
ENTERTAINMENTS 28
PERSONAL 29

The weather
DRY with sunny intervals after fog clears. Details, back page.

Israeli tanks halted in battle with Lebanese

From Julie Flint in Beirut and Samiyya, Lebanon

Lebanese troops opened fire yesterday on an Israeli patrol which crossed Israel's front line in south Lebanon and the Israelis replied with tank gunfire.

The two-hour confrontation took place at this small village 14 miles north-east of Tyre and just west of the new front line the Israelis established when they withdrew from the Sidon area on February 16.

A Lebanese army communiqué said that Lebanon's troops crossed Israel's front line in the area evacuated by the Israelis and opened fire on the Israeli patrol and forced it to stop. Another motorised Israeli patrol later returned backed by tanks and shelled army positions and the Lebanese returned the fire.

The Israelis withdrew under smoke cover.

It was thought to be the first clash between the two armies for several years. Although it was the third time Israeli troops have penetrated Lebanese-held territory since their retreat from Sidon it was

the first time they met Lebanese resistance.

Two civilians were reported wounded in the exchanges. At the Lebanese army post here, the commanding officer told me: "Write it. The Israelis have lost. Yes or no? We absolutely forbid them to come back."

The soldiers cheered. They and the Shi'ite militiamen out in force beside them were all

Paris defends troops from Rabin star, page 3.

but, dancing in the streets of this farming village after turning the Israelis back despite their inferior strength. "We don't have big tanks," the commander said. "Never mind. But with this" gesturing to rifles and a scattering of rocket-propelled grenades "we will not let them pass."

The Lebanese officer was not quite sure what the point of the Israeli exercise was, beyond probing the Lebanese strength and determination.

"Sharon wants it," he said. "Shamir, too. They will not come back here now, but we

are expecting a slap somewhere else. Where, we don't know."

It was in the early afternoon that the Lebanese saw a patrol of about 20 Israelis advancing down a small valley road. Behind them were tanks and "armoured cars," the commander said. "But we weren't going to open fire first." When the Israelis fired, the Lebanese fired back.

A short while later, over the ridge behind the patrol came tanks - at least 20 - which opened fire on the village and the army post. The only army casualty was a man who injured his leg diving for cover.

Almost everyone in the village - population 5,000 - fled, piling into cars and heading for the next village down the road. The only ones to stay were young men and members of the Shi'ite militia Amal, who covered their faces with scarves to fight the cold and picked up their sub-machine guns and rocket-propelled grenades more numerous than those of the army.

The local Amal chief walked up the hill to offer his services. Turn to back page, col. 1

Hateley homes in

MARK HATELEY scored after 77 minutes last night to give England a 1-0 victory over Northern Ireland in Belfast and a two-point lead in their World Cup Group Three qualifying group.

In Group Seven, Scotland went down 1-0 to Spain, who join Jock Stein's team at the top of their section on four points. Cle scored the only goal early in the second half. Reports, page 26.

Pay plan 'non-starter'

By our Education Staff

Sir Keith Joseph rejected a reform package before it was put to the teachers three months ago, the National Union of Teachers claimed yesterday.

The Education Secretary's stance is shown in a document of his meeting with leaders of the employers in November where he was told of the proposals to reform the salary

structure and change condition of service.

The plan was still put to the teachers who were told that was the only way extra money would be available.

The pay dispute will hit a further 255 schools next week when the NUT switches its campaign to areas which avoided strike action this week. It will call out 4,800 members for three days.

Joseph's rejection, back page; Schools "hitlist", page 3

BBC enters a time warp

By Stephen Cook

The controller of BBC1, Mr Michael Grade, may well be longing by this morning to step into the Tardis and whisk himself beyond the range of the outcry stirred up by his decision yesterday to postpone the next series of Dr Who.

Work on the new series, originally scheduled for January next year and starring Colin Baker and Nicola Bryant, was due to start in a month's time.

But Mr Grade has decided that the money would be better spent on other drama projects and that the Doctor must be shelved until the autumn of 1986.

The Dr Who Appreciation Society, mouthpiece for the show's 110 million watchers in 54 countries, is furious. Mr Peter Haining, 22-year-old book on Dr Who's 22-year history, said the move was disgraceful and horrifying and must be stopped.



Colin Baker - a delayed return to screen

"What other programme could change the central actor and his character and still hold a magic grip over each new generation?" he asked. "Dr Who is unique. There will be a tremendous outcry to save it."

Mr Haining recalled that Mr Grade's last controversial decision - to interrupt the current run of Dallas so as to spoil the World Wildlife Fund.

5 MONTHS FROM TODAY, DO YOU WANT A BUILDING READY TO USE...



OR JUST SOME PLANS TO LOOK AT?

A YORKON building can be designed and constructed in the time it can take to get to contract stage with conventional construction.

Based on a factory-engineered steel frame and sections, a YORKON building is 90% ready before it even reaches the site - manufactured in ideal conditions, unaffected by weather. It makes planning simpler, shrinks construction time to a matter of weeks, and gets quicker returns on your investment.

YORKON can also cut building costs by 20% or more. And the price quoted will be the price you pay - with no design fees to add and no unforeseen 'extras'.

If you're about to embark on a building project and want to see results quickly, call Mark Feldon on York (0904) 36655 or return the coupon for an information pack.

To: Yorkon Building, Huntington, York YO3 9PT
Please send me the YORKON information pack.
Name/Title
Organisation
Address
Tel 3NY

YORKON is a registered trade mark
YORKON
It's changing people's ideas about building

HOME NEWS

Government dropped plans for
£3bn scheme on legal advice

Mortgage sale raises £40m for city council

By John Carvel and Alan Dunn
The Government was considering a £3 billion deal to allow councils to sell off mortgage portfolios to the private banking sector but finally rejected the idea because Department of the Environment lawyers advised that it might be unlawful.

This has emerged in the wake of Liverpool City Council's decision to sell its interest in mortgages with council house purchasers to a banking syndicate led by Banque Paribas.

Mr Tony Byrne, the Liverpool finance chairman, said yesterday that the sale has been so popular with the council house purchasers to a banking syndicate led by Banque Paribas.

The transaction has caused a flurry of negotiations between banks and other local authorities to sell off mortgage portfolios to the private banking sector but finally rejected the idea because Department of the Environment lawyers advised that it might be unlawful.

If all these manoeuvres come to fruition, the Government's public expenditure planning could be thrown into confusion and there would be an inconvenient surge in the money supply.

Council treasurers are, however, finding it impossible to get guidance from the DoE on whether this sort of financial manipulation is legal enough to escape subsequent sanctions from district authorities. They are left to seek their own legal advice.

The idea of selling off councils' mortgage portfolios was considered over many months in 1982 and 1983 by Mr Michael Heseltine when he was Environment Secretary. He and the then housing minister, Mr John Stanley, were excited about the possibility of freeing enormous sums of council assets for ploughing back into new housebuilding activity.

It was estimated at the time that the councils' mortgage portfolios were worth £3 billion.

lion, although the DoE's estimate has since been increased to £4 billion.

The DoE lawyers told Mr Heseltine that his idea fell foul of two legal obstacles. First, it was doubtful if councils had the power to sell off their mortgage portfolios; and second, even if councils could raise money in this way, it was doubtful if it would count as a capital receipt which would justify further investment.

It has now been revived not only by the merchant bankers advising Liverpool but also by the Welsh Office which encouraged a £10 million mortgage portfolio sale by Swansea and smaller deals being prepared by other Welsh authorities.

English local authority treasurers are now being wooed by the merchant bankers to arrange similar transactions before the end of the council financial year on March 31. The reason for the haste is that the Government is changing the investment rules on April 1 to reduce authorities' right to reinvest their capital receipts.

The treasurers are, however, uncertain whether the legal advice which caused Mr Heseltine to drop his grandiose mortgage portfolio disposal scheme in 1983 should now cause them to fight shy of the blandishments of the bankers.

The DoE is unsure whether mortgage portfolio sales rank as capital receipts justifying further investment, or as loans from the banks. It therefore cannot offer general guidance. The extension of Liverpool's prototype deal, announced by Mr Byrne, will increase its power to spend by a further £3 million. The Labour council has now told the Government that its capital programme is in the black.

The rights of Liverpool's mortgage holders are not affected by the deal. They continue to pay their bills in the normal way to the council.



Hare-coursing (above) continued on the second day of the Waterloo Cup meeting near Formby, Lancashire yesterday, despite the efforts of anti-hunt campaigners. There were 20 arrests, and four people were charged with public order offences.

The line that others must toe

Malcolm Dean on
ethical questions
and coded language

THE Civil Service remains one of the few professions which has not had a written code of ethics. The ranks of the medical, legal and nursing worlds may grumble but at least they have had a written code to which they could refer.

The nurses have a code which not only compels them to uphold professional standards but involves an obligation to report any colleague failing to meet requirements.

Compare this to the Civil Service pay and conditions of service code — the old estate code — stating: "No attempt has ever been made to prepare a complete list of conduct which requires regulation because of the particular character and duties of the Civil Service. Nor has it ever been thought necessary to lay down a precise code of conduct because civil servants jealously maintain their professional standards."

One of the professions with the strictest standard is accountancy. It is significant that the one member of the National Union of Mineworkers, allowed to operate with a code of conduct, is the union's accountant. His failure to comply would have made him subject to the discipline of the profession.

Lawyers in this country have nothing like the guidance provided for their American counterparts but solicitors and barristers have written codes.

Academic lawyers complained yesterday that the Bar's code was more concerned with etiquette and questions of dress and fees than ethical issues, while the Law Society avoided the most difficult issues like confidentiality.

Graham Zellick, professor of law at the University of London, said: "There is no guidance on when the obligation of confidentiality to your client disappears. Is it absolute? Does it apply when someone is serving a life sentence for an offence? Has he not committed? It does not say."

In the case of hospital doctors, they are employees but the profession is strong enough to take on any outsiders right up to the secretary of state. The old medical code of ethics was designed to provide some protection to doctors who might be asked to do something unethical. The new statement to be scrutinised openly, its purpose to reassure patients.

According to a British Medical Association press officer: "The test of whether a doctor is being asked to do something unethical is whether it is unacceptable to the patient."

Various local authorities have been devising codes of ethics and the Government has set up the Widdicombe Committee to examine accountability and clarify the roles of party groups. The present codes of most professional officers lack any precision.

An option examined by civil servants is the European Convention on Human Rights. A civil servant disciplined for divulging information on television in his role as a councillor has taken his case to Strasbourg.

hostility and confrontation. Furthermore, the church has in some countries for a whole generation undergone many trials and loss of religious freedom.

"Yet all the peoples of Europe share a Christian past; many share a Christian faith and commitment. Cardinal Hume commended Pope John Paul II's enthusiasm for decisive steps in the direction of full communion between the Orthodox and Catholic churches."

He said: "The healing of that schism between East and West would be a grace beyond compare for the people of God. It would give an almost irresistible impetus to the dialogue between Anglicans and Roman Catholics and would generate fresh enthusiasm for the task of reuniting Western Christianity."

In an age of unbelief the evangelisation of Europe

Labour joins attack on code for civil servants

By Richard Norton-Taylor

Civil Service union and Opposition leaders yesterday sharply criticised the new code of conduct for civil servants laid down by the Cabinet Secretary, Sir Robert Armstrong, and his failure to consult them about its contents.

Dr Oonagh McDonald, Labour's Civil Service spokesman, said that the new definition of civil servants' duties was far too narrow and reflected the arguments put by the Ponting secrets case which were rejected by the jury.

She referred to the United States code which says that civil servants should give their loyalty "to the highest moral principles and to the country" rather than to person, party or government department.

Sir Robert said that civil servants in Britain should pledge their loyalty simply to the government of the day.

Mr Peter Jones, secretary of the Council of Civil Service Unions, said that the statement — announced on Tuesday — failed to deal with the ethical dilemmas civil servants could face in carrying out their public duties.

"Sir Robert's note does not provide any adequate code of conduct for civil servants who are expected as part of their official duty to help ministers mislead Parliament," Mr Jones added.

Mr John Ward, general secretary of the First Division Association, which represents senior civil servants, accused the Cabinet Secretary of making an ex cathedra statement which was not difficult to change.

Sir Robert, he said, had not even mentioned the possibility of civil servants being able to seek a transfer to another job or department.

Sir Michael Havers, the Attorney-General, was asked yesterday by his Labour shadow, Mr John Morris, whether he would refer Mr Justice McCowan's definition of the interests of the state and the duties of a civil servant to the Lords last night about the De Lorean affair.

He identified nine occasions between 1979 and 1980 when MPs had been misled about the financing of the De Lorean car project.

Lord Bruce-Gardyne, the former Tory Treasury minister, raised the question of Parliament being misled during an adjournment debate in the Lords last night about the De Lorean affair.

He identified nine occasions between 1979 and 1980 when MPs had been misled about the financing of the De Lorean car project.

Lord Bruce-Gardyne, the former Tory Treasury minister, raised the question of Parliament being misled during an adjournment debate in the Lords last night about the De Lorean affair.

He identified nine occasions between 1979 and 1980 when MPs had been misled about the financing of the De Lorean car project.

Lord Bruce-Gardyne, the former Tory Treasury minister, raised the question of Parliament being misled during an adjournment debate in the Lords last night about the De Lorean affair.

He identified nine occasions between 1979 and 1980 when MPs had been misled about the financing of the De Lorean car project.

Lord Bruce-Gardyne, the former Tory Treasury minister, raised the question of Parliament being misled during an adjournment debate in the Lords last night about the De Lorean affair.

He identified nine occasions between 1979 and 1980 when MPs had been misled about the financing of the De Lorean car project.

Lord Bruce-Gardyne, the former Tory Treasury minister, raised the question of Parliament being misled during an adjournment debate in the Lords last night about the De Lorean affair.

He identified nine occasions between 1979 and 1980 when MPs had been misled about the financing of the De Lorean car project.

Lord Bruce-Gardyne, the former Tory Treasury minister, raised the question of Parliament being misled during an adjournment debate in the Lords last night about the De Lorean affair.

He identified nine occasions between 1979 and 1980 when MPs had been misled about the financing of the De Lorean car project.

the government of the day.

Mr Peter Jones, secretary of the Council of Civil Service Unions, said that the statement — announced on Tuesday — failed to deal with the ethical dilemmas civil servants could face in carrying out their public duties.

"Sir Robert's note does not provide any adequate code of conduct for civil servants who are expected as part of their official duty to help ministers mislead Parliament," Mr Jones added.

Mr John Ward, general secretary of the First Division Association, which represents senior civil servants, accused the Cabinet Secretary of making an ex cathedra statement which was not difficult to change.

Sir Robert, he said, had not even mentioned the possibility of civil servants being able to seek a transfer to another job or department.

Sir Michael Havers, the Attorney-General, was asked yesterday by his Labour shadow, Mr John Morris, whether he would refer Mr Justice McCowan's definition of the interests of the state and the duties of a civil servant to the Lords last night about the De Lorean affair.

He identified nine occasions between 1979 and 1980 when MPs had been misled about the financing of the De Lorean car project.

Lord Bruce-Gardyne, the former Tory Treasury minister, raised the question of Parliament being misled during an adjournment debate in the Lords last night about the De Lorean affair.

He identified nine occasions between 1979 and 1980 when MPs had been misled about the financing of the De Lorean car project.

Lord Bruce-Gardyne, the former Tory Treasury minister, raised the question of Parliament being misled during an adjournment debate in the Lords last night about the De Lorean affair.

He identified nine occasions between 1979 and 1980 when MPs had been misled about the financing of the De Lorean car project.

Lord Bruce-Gardyne, the former Tory Treasury minister, raised the question of Parliament being misled during an adjournment debate in the Lords last night about the De Lorean affair.

He identified nine occasions between 1979 and 1980 when MPs had been misled about the financing of the De Lorean car project.

Lord Bruce-Gardyne, the former Tory Treasury minister, raised the question of Parliament being misled during an adjournment debate in the Lords last night about the De Lorean affair.

He identified nine occasions between 1979 and 1980 when MPs had been misled about the financing of the De Lorean car project.

Lord Bruce-Gardyne, the former Tory Treasury minister, raised the question of Parliament being misled during an adjournment debate in the Lords last night about the De Lorean affair.

He identified nine occasions between 1979 and 1980 when MPs had been misled about the financing of the De Lorean car project.

Lord Bruce-Gardyne, the former Tory Treasury minister, raised the question of Parliament being misled during an adjournment debate in the Lords last night about the De Lorean affair.

He identified nine occasions between 1979 and 1980 when MPs had been misled about the financing of the De Lorean car project.

Lord Bruce-Gardyne, the former Tory Treasury minister, raised the question of Parliament being misled during an adjournment debate in the Lords last night about the De Lorean affair.

He identified nine occasions between 1979 and 1980 when MPs had been misled about the financing of the De Lorean car project.

Lord Bruce-Gardyne, the former Tory Treasury minister, raised the question of Parliament being misled during an adjournment debate in the Lords last night about the De Lorean affair.

He identified nine occasions between 1979 and 1980 when MPs had been misled about the financing of the De Lorean car project.

the government of the day.

Mr Peter Jones, secretary of the Council of Civil Service Unions, said that the statement — announced on Tuesday — failed to deal with the ethical dilemmas civil servants could face in carrying out their public duties.

"Sir Robert's note does not provide any adequate code of conduct for civil servants who are expected as part of their official duty to help ministers mislead Parliament," Mr Jones added.

Mr John Ward, general secretary of the First Division Association, which represents senior civil servants, accused the Cabinet Secretary of making an ex cathedra statement which was not difficult to change.

Sir Robert, he said, had not even mentioned the possibility of civil servants being able to seek a transfer to another job or department.

Sir Michael Havers, the Attorney-General, was asked yesterday by his Labour shadow, Mr John Morris, whether he would refer Mr Justice McCowan's definition of the interests of the state and the duties of a civil servant to the Lords last night about the De Lorean affair.

He identified nine occasions between 1979 and 1980 when MPs had been misled about the financing of the De Lorean car project.

Lord Bruce-Gardyne, the former Tory Treasury minister, raised the question of Parliament being misled during an adjournment debate in the Lords last night about the De Lorean affair.

He identified nine occasions between 1979 and 1980 when MPs had been misled about the financing of the De Lorean car project.

Lord Bruce-Gardyne, the former Tory Treasury minister, raised the question of Parliament being misled during an adjournment debate in the Lords last night about the De Lorean affair.

He identified nine occasions between 1979 and 1980 when MPs had been misled about the financing of the De Lorean car project.

Lord Bruce-Gardyne, the former Tory Treasury minister, raised the question of Parliament being misled during an adjournment debate in the Lords last night about the De Lorean affair.

He identified nine occasions between 1979 and 1980 when MPs had been misled about the financing of the De Lorean car project.

Lord Bruce-Gardyne, the former Tory Treasury minister, raised the question of Parliament being misled during an adjournment debate in the Lords last night about the De Lorean affair.

He identified nine occasions between 1979 and 1980 when MPs had been misled about the financing of the De Lorean car project.

Lord Bruce-Gardyne, the former Tory Treasury minister, raised the question of Parliament being misled during an adjournment debate in the Lords last night about the De Lorean affair.

He identified nine occasions between 1979 and 1980 when MPs had been misled about the financing of the De Lorean car project.

Lord Bruce-Gardyne, the former Tory Treasury minister, raised the question of Parliament being misled during an adjournment debate in the Lords last night about the De Lorean affair.

He identified nine occasions between 1979 and 1980 when MPs had been misled about the financing of the De Lorean car project.

Lord Bruce-Gardyne, the former Tory Treasury minister, raised the question of Parliament being misled during an adjournment debate in the Lords last night about the De Lorean affair.

He identified nine occasions between 1979 and 1980 when MPs had been misled about the financing of the De Lorean car project.

Lord Bruce-Gardyne, the former Tory Treasury minister, raised the question of Parliament being misled during an adjournment debate in the Lords last night about the De Lorean affair.

He identified nine occasions between 1979 and 1980 when MPs had been misled about the financing of the De Lorean car project.

Submarine fears over missing fishing boat

By Jean Stead,
Scottish Correspondent

A Transport Department inquiry began last night into the disappearance of a fishing boat amid fears about the activities of submarines.

Mr George Foulkes, Labour MP for Carrick, Cumnock and Doon Valley, said he would ask the Transport Secretary, Mr Nicholas Ridley, whether any other boats were in the area when the Mhari L, from Kirkcubright, disappeared.

Dunoon community council members had told Mr Foulkes of an unusual amount of activity at the American submarine base at Holy Loch, west Scotland, last Thursday, after the Mhari L and her five crew vanished.

Fishing boats which had lost contact with the Mhari L, reported yesterday that sonar equipment had located an uncharted wreck on the sea bed where she was last seen 18 miles east of the Isle of Man. Diesel oil was floating on the surface.

The Transport Department said that marine surveys would take statements from those who could give information.

A Dunoon council spokesman said that one submarine arrived at Holy Loch, last Thursday, changed crews and left immediately. Fishermen were worried about the way submarines could create pressure waves which could swamp and sink small fishing boats in the Irish Sea.

A spokesman for the American fleet at Holy Loch said that it had checked submarine operations last Wednesday and Thursday. "We had no-one in that area at all," he said.

A spokesman at the Royal Navy's submarine base Faslane said that no British submarine was involved in any incident in the Irish Sea last week.

Thick fog which lasted for two days hampered search operations at the spot where the Mhari L was last seen by another fishing boat from Kirkcubright. An air and sea rescue search coordinated by coastguards at Ramsey, Isle of Man, and the RAF was called off on Sunday when the boat was presumed lost.

It was thought at the time that it might have been run down by a larger vessel in the busy sea lanes. Three incidents where trawlers have been entangled with submarines have been recorded in recent years. The results of the Department of Transport inquiry will be private.

The Irish Sea is an exercise ground for American and British submarines which normally use the seas to the west of the Isle of Man.

Thick fog which lasted for two days hampered search operations at the spot where the Mhari L was last seen by another fishing boat from Kirkcubright. An air and sea rescue search coordinated by coastguards at Ramsey, Isle of Man, and the RAF was called off on Sunday when the boat was presumed lost.

It was thought at the time that it might have been run down by a larger vessel in the busy sea lanes. Three incidents where trawlers have been entangled with submarines have been recorded in recent years. The results of the Department of Transport inquiry will be private.

The Irish Sea is an exercise ground for American and British submarines which normally use the seas to the west of the Isle of Man.

Thick fog which lasted for two days hampered search operations at the spot where the Mhari L was last seen by another fishing boat from Kirkcubright. An air and sea rescue search coordinated by coastguards at Ramsey, Isle of Man, and the RAF was called off on Sunday when the boat was presumed lost.

It was thought at the time that it might have been run down by a larger vessel in the busy sea lanes. Three incidents where trawlers have been entangled with submarines have been recorded in recent years. The results of the Department of Transport inquiry will be private.

The Irish Sea is an exercise ground for American and British submarines which normally use the seas to the west of the Isle of Man.

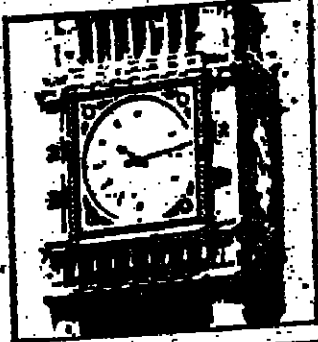
Thick fog which lasted for two days hampered search operations at the spot where the Mhari L was last seen by another fishing boat from Kirkcubright. An air and sea rescue search coordinated by coastguards at Ramsey, Isle of Man, and the RAF was called off on Sunday when the boat was presumed lost.

It was thought at the time that it might have been run down by a larger vessel in the busy sea lanes. Three incidents where trawlers have been entangled with submarines have been recorded in recent years. The results of the Department of Transport inquiry will be private.

The Irish Sea is an exercise ground for American and British submarines which normally use the seas to the west of the Isle of Man.

Thick fog which lasted for two days hampered search operations at the spot where the Mhari L was last seen by another fishing boat from Kirkcubright. An air and sea rescue search coordinated by coastguards at Ramsey, Isle of Man, and the RAF was called off on Sunday when the boat was presumed lost.

It was thought at the time that it might have been run down by a larger vessel in the busy sea lanes. Three incidents where trawlers have been entangled with submarines have been recorded in recent years. The results of the Department of Transport inquiry will be private.



David McKie

The wet dogs decline to bark

TWO MONTHS AGO THE Environment Secretary, Patrick Jenkin, announced in the Commons that he planned to have the amount of money which local authorities were paid to spend out receipts which, in many cases, have been greatly swollen recently by the selling of council houses.

Many MPs on both sides immediately rose in outrage. "Into what state of decay," asked Geoffrey Rippon, himself a former Conservative Environment Minister, "is our physical environment to be allowed to sink before the Government recognises the distinction between spending money and investing it to create real jobs and real wealth?"

"Does my Rt Hon Friend appreciate," demanded the former Foreign Secretary, Francis Pym, "that the highly restrictive policy will be greeted by local government with a sense of injustice?"

"When these matters were discussed in Cabinet," inquired senior Tory backbencher, Peter Tapsell, with

towering scorn, "did he tell his colleagues that this country urgently needed a copy building programme to provide homes for the homeless and jobs for the jobless?"

There was more, much more of the same. So fierce was the feeling that the Speaker granted an emergency debate. Messrs Rippon, Pym and Tapsell, joined by Charles Morrison (Devon), Anthony Beaumont-Dark (Selly Oak) and Sir Anthony Grant (Camb. SW), urged the decision to be reversed, and 74 Conservatives signed it.

Yesterday a Labour motion, repeated in almost word for word terms the demands which these Tories had tabled, came before the House in Opposition time for debate. The place was next empty. There were two dozen Labour MPs in the Chamber. The heavy demands of select and standing committees at the moment must have had quite a lot to do with that, but they cannot altogether explain it.

Labour's front bench spokesman, Jeff Rooker, worked up his usual campaign to assure the Government with statistics culled from the constituencies of Treasury and Environment Ministers. Mr Jenkin's own Borough of Redbridge, for example, had 4,529 houses in the private sector and 386 in the public which were rated "unfit" or lacked basic amenities.

Indeed, Redbridge — Mr Rooker triumphantly revealed — had the largest proportion of prefabricated concrete houses in the public sector anywhere in England. When you see a fact like that lying about you know that Mr Rooker has been at work.

But the fight had all but died on the Government side. The reliably frostless Nicholas Winterland (Macclesfield) was still unengaged, but the heavyweight dissidents who had given the campaign such force around Christmas were mostly where to be seen.

Tactics may have had something to do with that. Even the most affronted Tory could not wish to be seen playing the Opposition's game. But yesterday also confirmed the feeling that since Christmas a lot of the Tories dissidents. One reason why, in my view — others have differed — Mrs Thatcher emerged largely untroubled from her report back on Washington on Tuesday was that those who might have made difficulties for her a month ago were absent from the early time. Only one of the old brigade — Mr Beaumont-Dark — was in action on Tuesday, and he was relatively mild.

Peter Tapsell, certainly, made a powerful dissent speech yesterday, drawing a lot of lessons from the recent performance of the US economy which differed drastically from Mrs Thatcher's; but that was on the floor of the Oxford Union, not the floor of the House.

In his absence, the Government heat of yesterday's Labour motion by 314 to 206, a majority of 108. Of the Conservatives who had signed the early day motion, 43 backed the Government, 39 didn't vote, and just one stuck to his guns and backed Labour.

Spending on Trident hits £300 million

By David Fairhall,
Defence Correspondent

Only £300 million has been spent on the Trident nuclear submarine programme, which, at today's dollar exchange rates, will cost more than £10 billion, the Commons Defence Committee was told yesterday.

MPs were questioning Defence Ministry officials on how much would be lost if the programme were cancelled. The ministry's director of resources and programme (Strategic Systems), Mr Nigel Peden, said that a further £250 to £300 million would be spent in the coming financial year, a substantial proportion of which would be irrecoverable if the project were abandoned.

Contract commitments totalled £135 billion, but Mr Peden did not say how much of this would have to be paid in penalties in the event of cancellation.

Rear Admiral John Grove, the chief strategic systems executive, told the committee that the Trident ballistic missile submarine would receive a new type of sonar and an advanced nuclear propulsion reactor, the FWR II.

A Defence Ministry memorandum submitted to the committee shows that over the past three years, while the officially estimated cost of Trident has risen from £7,520 million to £9,285 million (at last year's dollar exchange rates), there have been substantial changes in the proportions attributed to various parts of the system.

The submarines (each costing £550 to £600 million, according to Admiral Grove) account for 31 per cent of the total, instead of 35 per cent. The cost of the American D5 ballistic missiles has reduced from 17 to 14 per cent.

However, the weapons system equipment, including the Plessey sonar, has increased from 17 to 22 per cent, and the allocation for nuclear warheads and contingencies from 23 to 27 per cent.

The ministry has saved £700 million by deciding to send the D5 missiles for overhaul at the United States Navy's base in Kings Bay.

New plant for nuclear warhead manufacture is costing £321 million, although this is not attributable only to Trident because it can be used later for replacing Britain's stockpile of so-called tactical nuclear weapons — bombs and depth charges.

Contract commitments totalled £135 billion, but Mr Peden did not say how much of this would have to be paid in penalties in the event of cancellation.

Rear Admiral John Grove, the chief strategic systems executive, told the committee that the Trident ballistic missile submarine would receive a new type of sonar and an advanced nuclear propulsion reactor, the FWR II.

A Defence Ministry memorandum submitted to the committee shows that over the past three years, while the officially estimated cost of Trident has risen from £7,520 million to £9,285 million (at last year's dollar exchange rates), there have been substantial changes in the proportions attributed to various parts of the system.

The submarines (each costing £550 to £600 million, according to Admiral Grove) account for 31 per cent of the total, instead of 35 per cent. The cost of the American D5 ballistic missiles has reduced from 17 to 14 per cent.

However, the weapons system equipment, including the Plessey sonar, has increased from 17 to 22 per cent, and the allocation for nuclear warheads and contingencies from 23 to 27 per cent.

The ministry has saved £700 million by deciding to send the D5 missiles for overhaul at the United States Navy's base in Kings Bay.

mittee shows that over the past three years

Shroud-waving for a slice of the NHS cake

Andrew Veitch reports how a shrinking health budget is forcing doctors to make a play for the public's emotions

DOCTORS wanting a slice of the shrinking health budget have to be aware of a basic principle: choices between items as disparate as a couple of new hip joints or a new hospital chaplain finally come down to personal feeling — the greater the emotional appeal of a proposal, the better its chances.

This was spelt out by the dean of the Royal Postgraduate Medical School, Hammer-smith, Dr David Kerr, at a recent conference on the future of coronary artery bypass surgery. The heart surgeons at Guy's Hospital in London are using it to great effect in their fight to keep their theatres open.

The proposition that 100 or more patients will die as they surely will — if Guy's open heart unit closes for a couple of months because the local health authority is short of a few pounds is guaranteed to stir the emotions. It's called shroud-waving in the trade and is officially frowned upon.

Mr Yates's unit is considered a shining example: the six doctors performed 712 operations last year, far more than other units (and about 50 more than they should have done, which is why they're run into trouble). Elsewhere patients are turned away quietly to die and few voices are raised.

Guy's takes patients from all over the South-east, reducing the potential burden on other health authorities and concentrating resources on one highly efficient unit.

That might seem eminently sensible health service practice, but the NHS doesn't work that way. Under the pressure of cash limits and the diversion of funds out of London under RAWP (the Resources Allocation Working Party formula), it is rapidly disintegrating into a regional, even district health services as local authorities struggle to maintain services to their own people.

The Guy's unit is funded by Lewisham and North-Southwest district health authorities. The authority, in which the unit is a partner, has been told by health ministers to improve services for the elderly, the mentally ill, and the mentally handicapped.

Under a 10-year plan, the

authority plans to increase expenditure on services for the mentally ill from £4.6 million a year now to £11.5 million in 1994. Expenditure on services for the mentally handicapped will rise from £2.6 million to £4.8 million. And expenditure on the elderly will increase from £8.6 to £10.6 million.

Community homes will be built for patients now incarcerated in the old long-stay mental hospitals. Six to a home, with staff to treat them.

However, the Government will give Lewisham no more money for these services. In fact, the authority faces a deficit on the health bill this year of £1.4 million, and it will lose £10 million a year over the next 10 years because of RAWP.

To cope with this, Lewisham is to close three of its five hospitals — Hither Green, New Cross, and Sydenham children's hospital — and concentrate resources on Guy's and Lewisham hospitals. But it cannot allow one unit to overspend by £372,000, for to do so would encourage other specialist units to use the same tactics.

If heart surgery is closed for a couple of months the authority can make major savings on nurses' salaries, drugs, oxygen, and equipment — artificial heart valves cost £1,900 each.

It's hard to oppose RAWP as a means of equalising resources in a supposedly national service. London patients are losing facilities which patients in a major RAWP benefit region like Trent have never had. Patients in Sheffield have to wait far longer for operations than patients in Lewisham.

The South-east Thames region has four heart centres, compared with one each in East Anglia, Mersey, the Northern region, Oxford, South-west Thames, South-western, Wessex, and Wales. But many patients are transferred to the South-east centres because local resources are inadequate. That arrangement is now under threat.

Officials in the Lewisham and North-Southwest district health authorities, however, consider funding their specialist units on the basis of the number of local people needing treatment. Oxford plans to do the same with its brain injury rehabilitation unit.



Guy's Hospital: centre of excellence feeling the squeeze from national re-allocation of resources

Audit Commission puts blame on 'inadequate' management

Elderly services 'wasted'

By David Hencke, Social Services Correspondent

Some social services departments could increase support for the elderly by 20 per cent without spending any more money, the Audit Commission says in a report published today.

At blame is ineffective and inadequate management for wasting some of the £1 billion spent every year. It finds weaknesses in services run by shire counties and metropolitan boroughs in England.

The report is based on an analysis of seven social services departments and a national analysis of figures produced by over 100 authorities.

It found that some authorities provide three times as

many places for old people as others.

Some old people were living in homes when they could be living in the community with proper support from friends, relatives and day services. The same authorities were also denying desperately needed residential care for severely physically disabled people.

Authorities appeared to have ineffective admissions procedures, little information about an individual's needs and lack of community support.

In four of the sample authorities, half or more of the expenditure on community services for elderly was allocated to those who do not obviously need it," the report says.

"The overall objectives of

providing individual services are often unclear; management's policies and guidelines on how they should be used are often not well articulated; and procedures and systems for controlling their use are largely absent. These weaknesses were especially apparent in the home help services."

Too much money was spent on day transport; home help rosters were badly organised and some residential homes incurred excessive staffing costs. The report concludes: "The cost implications are not trivial. At present a typical shire county might spend £9 million a year on services for the elderly and a metropolitan district £6 million."

This study suggests that in a number of authorities the social services departments

could support 15 per cent to 20 per cent higher service levels within existing resources at the same time as improving the quality of service given to clients."

The report was prepared by Arthur Andersen and Company, private management consultants, with the commission's auditors and the advice of two social services directors.

Ms Tessa Jowell, chairwoman of the Association of Metropolitan Authorities social services committee, said that the commission was wrong to think that substantial savings were possible. It seemed to want more women to stay at home to provide community care.

Managing Social Services for the Elderly More Effectively, Stationary Office, £485.

Judge scents a Mr Big

Two men goled for their part in a huge fake perfume racket were told by Judge Lawrence Verney at Aylesbury Crown Court yesterday that they were facing the consequences while the operation's mastermind was still free.

Stephen Jory, of Hackney, London, was goled for three years after admitting conspiring to contravene the Trade Descriptions Act by supplying and offering to supply fake

also admitted offering to supply fake Aramis aftershave.

Roy Pain, an accountant of Cholesbury, Buckinghamshire, was goled for 18 months after being found guilty of conspiring to sell fake Chanel No. 5, Chanel No. 19 and Chanel eau de toilette.

Christopher Hawkins, 35, of Barnet, Hertfordshire, was sentenced to four months, suspended for a year after admitting supplying fake Chanel No. 5.

The court heard how police raided three London perfume

factories and seized bottles of scented and printing presses used to make fake Chanel labels.

Mr Geoffrey Robertson defending Jory said his client played a middle role after being lured by a Jersey solicitor, Richard Martin. "This operation would not have taken place if it was not for the large sums of money coming from Richard Martin and his associates," he said.

● Right: Stephen Jory — goled for three years



Teachers' strike will affect 255 schools

By our Education Staff

Children at 255 schools in England and Wales face disruption from next Tuesday when the National Union of Teachers calls out 4,800 members in another series of three-day strikes. This time 27 education authorities are involved.

The teachers are demanding just under 12.5 per cent. They have refused a 4 per cent and an offer of arbitration.

In addition, from Monday the National Association of Schoolmasters/Union of Women Teachers starts a series of "go-slows" strikes in 11 groups.

They are: Bedfordshire, Birmingham, Bolton, Bradford, Cleveland, East Sussex, Kingston-on-Thames, Merton, Norfolk, Shropshire and Solihull.

The schools which will be hit by NUT three-day strikes (excluding those in Newcastle and Derby, to be named later) are:

North Yorkshire: Barncliffe St School, York, Westfield C.J. School; Bedfordshire: Upper School, Hemel Hempstead; Hertfordshire: Upper School, Hemel Hempstead; Middlesex: Upper School, Hemel Hempstead; Essex: Upper School, Hemel Hempstead; Kent: Upper School, Hemel Hempstead; London: Upper School, Hemel Hempstead; Norfolk: Upper School, Hemel Hempstead; Shropshire: Upper School, Hemel Hempstead; Solihull: Upper School, Hemel Hempstead.

Tate buys £3m painting

By Donald Wintress, Arts Correspondent

THE Tate Gallery is buying one of the most important privately-owned 20th century paintings in Britain. The open market value is £3 million but the Tate has to find only £1 million because sales by private owners to public collections are entitled to tax rebates.

The painting, The Uncertainty of the Feet by Giorgio de Chirico, who was born in 1891 and was a forerunner

of the Surrealists, is of a torso and bananas. It was owned by Sir Roland Penrose, painter, critic, author, and influential figure in contemporary art, who died last April and wanted the painting to go to the Tate.

His executors offered it to the Government in payment of tax on his estate. But refused because ministers put a limit of £2 million on the value of antiques, works of art and historic buildings which will be accepted this year in lieu of tax.

Come on up to Abbey National's new Seven Day level!

Just £100 gets you started!

These days, your money has really to earn its keep. And Abbey National offers you the chance to get up to a higher level of interest for as little as £100. Small wonder that close to 1.5 million Abbey National Seven Day Accounts have been opened.

No notice over £2,500

You can deposit between £100 and £30,000 (£60,000 for joint accounts). You give seven days' notice to withdraw (it's surprising how few demands can't wait seven days). And, if you leave £2,500-in, we don't even need that notice. Interest (currently 8.75% net p.a.) is credited half-yearly. If that interest is left to grow in the account, the effective annual rate is even better, working out at 8.94%.

Use the coupon. Or come to your local branch. It's time for you to come on up to Seven Day level!

8.75% NET APPLIED RATE = 8.94% NET EFFECTIVE ANNUAL RATE WHEN HALF-YEARLY INTEREST REMAINS INVESTED = 12.77% GROSS EFFECTIVE ANNUAL RATE TO BASIC RATE TAXPAYERS

To: Dept. 7.D.N., Abbey National Building Society, FREEPOST, United Kingdom House, 180 Oxford Street, London W1E 3JZ.

I/We enclose a cheque numbered _____ to be invested in a Seven Day Account at my/our local branch in _____.

Please send me full details and an application card. Minimum investment £100. Maximum £30,000 per person. £60,000 joint account. I/We understand that withdrawals can be made at any time, subject to my/our having given 7 days' written notice (no notice or charge provided a balance of £2,500 remains after withdrawal).

I/We understand that the rate may vary.

Full name(s) Mr/Ms/Miss _____
Address _____
Postcode _____
Signature(s) _____ Date _____

ABBEY NATIONAL SEVEN DAY ACCOUNT

NEWS
IN BRIEFTwo die
of virus
on ward

TWO women have died in the geriatric ward at Whitley Hospital, Coventry, where there is a salmonella outbreak. Admission to the ward, where two of the five remaining patients are suspected of having caught the virus, has been halted temporarily.

A hospital spokesman said it was thought that one of the dead women had salmonella when she was admitted.

Mental patient's
case is closed

The case of mental patient X, who had the old British mental health review procedure declared unlawful under the European Convention on Human Rights, ended yesterday.

The Council of Europe's committee of ministers said it would take no further action because the Government had changed the law. The European Court said that X's compulsory indefinite detention without periodic judicial review was unlawful.

Villagers offer to
shift CND chapel

VILLAGERS living next to the proposed cruise missile base at Molesworth, Cambridgeshire, have offered to dismantle the fenced-in peace chapel and rebuild it anywhere in the country.

CND protests have focused on the half-built chapel since the army cleared the base of campers three weeks ago. Villagers say that demonstrators visiting the chapel are congesting roads and creating a "nuisance".

MPs condemn
Debendox firm

EIGHTY MPs have written to the United Kingdom head of Merrell Pharmaceuticals deploring its refusal to include British children allegedly deformed by Debendox in the £90 million United States settlement.

They accuse Merrell of blocking the attempts of British parents to have their case against the morning sickness drug heard in American courts and pledge parliamentary support for the Debendox Action Group.

Play scheme cuts
may hit 100,000

UP TO 100,000 children may be affected by a government decision to halve the cash to finance holiday play schemes. Environment Department ministers plan to cut the number of schemes supported from 1,000 to 500 and the money from £1 million to £500,000. Ministers say that the poorest areas will still receive funds.

Prince opens
naval nerve centre

PRINCE Charles yesterday opened Nato's £45 million computerised naval control centre SSI underground at Northwood, Middlesex.

He went down "the hole" to the headquarters of Wintex, a two-week Nato war game and saw preparations for the run-up to a simulated nuclear war.

Miners stand firm for dispute's sacked victims

A TOTAL of 709 miners have been sacked by the coal board until February 20 with an offer of reinstatement or re-engagement to 57.

The determination of a hard core of strikers to stick by those sacked makes it extremely difficult for the union's national executive, meeting in Sheffield today, to advocate an organised return to work without a deal.

Mr Alec Doonan, the NUM agent covering the Killoch and Barony pits in Ayrshire, spoke for many when he said yesterday: "We still have 800 men on strike in Ayrshire, and many of them are key face men. Their leaders met at the strike centre today and decided they could not and would not suffer the indignity of returning to work leaving the sacked men to fend for themselves. It will not happen."

Mr Tony Bukeritis, the branch president at Whitwell colliery, North Derbyshire, said: "The argument 'if we cannot get nothing, don't sign nothing' may seem attractive but we cannot sign

lives away. In mining communities there is too much deep-rooted loyalty to friends."

The board's formal position remained yesterday that no amnesty would be available to sacked strikers. Grievances must be dealt with by the internal conciliation machinery or an industrial tribunal and the NCB chairman, Mr Ian MacGregor, has said that an amnesty would be granted over his dead body.

At the same time he and his colleagues are aware that the future of the 700 miners represents a powerful bargaining lever and it is possible that some concession may be forthcoming, especially for those sacked for non-violent offences. In return, the board would seek a formal agreement from the NUM marking the end of the strike, including an acceptance of management's right to close pits.

The NCB said yesterday dismissals were a matter for area managements and fell into four categories of theft on board property; vandalism; assaults on employees;

and breaches of the mines and quarries acts.

The union criticises the inconsistency of policy between areas and pits. In some cases miners are sacked for stealing coal while elsewhere they are dismissed only for criminal damage. Also areas vary in whether they sack strikers before or after a court conviction is made.

Mr Dave Windle, Branch

In some cases the men have been simply sacked.

Anger runs strongest in Scotland, where 130 miners had been sacked up to the end of January. These include Mr David Hamilton, the Monktonhall pit delegate to the Scottish NUM and chairman of the Midlothian strike committee, Mr David Costello, the vice-chairman, Mr Dixie Murdoch, the area

union is particularly concerned over the case of four lodge officials at St John's colliery in Maesteg, dismissed for allegedly intimidating a working miner. The men claim they are victims of a "set-up".

The president of the region's area miners' union, Mr Emylv Williams, has met Mr Philip Weekes, the board's area director to protest.

Patrick Wintour reports on rank and file demands to secure a national agreement reinstating men, dismissed while on strike

President at Yorkshire Main pit said: "We have had 14 miners sacked so far at the pit. We have been one of the most active pits with 300 regular pickets out of a pit of 1,400. They have used sackings as a form of psychological warfare."

In some cases men have been sacked and told if they come back to work their sackings will be dropped. In another 60 cases, the men caught coal-picking have been told they will be disciplined when they get back

sur. Mr Jack Aitchison, the Bliston Glen branch treasurer, and Mr Alec Bennett, the chairman of Monktonhall NUM.

In total, eight of the 13 members of the Midlothian strike committee have been sacked for picket line offences. Other prominent victims include the NUM delegate from Frances colliery, Mr John Mitchell, and the delegate from Castlehill, Mr John McReis.

In South Wales, 37 miners have been sacked and the

one Isaac, the lodge secretary and a member of the South Wales area executive, said he went with his colleagues to meet a striking miner after his complaint that the taxi firm he was using had been receiving harassing calls from lodge members. The discussions ended amicably, according to Mr Isaac, with the miner agreeing to rejoin the strike.

Three days later the men received a letter from the pit manager stating that he

had come into possession of information "that leads me to believe that you have been guilty of gross industrial misconduct namely, that you have been involved in the intimidation of a workman."

Ten days later the men were sacked. Mr Isaac insists that they merely tried to persuade the miner morally that he should remain on strike. The sackings were an attempt to discourage officials from approaching any miner returning to work with arguments for why they should rejoin the strike, he said.

In Kent 29 miners were sacked in the summer over an occupation at Betteshanger pit. According to Mr Terry Harrison, one of the NUM officials involved, nearly 150 members took part and no damage was caused. Among those dismissed were eight branch officials. A total of 46 miners have been sacked in the coalfield and failure to reinstate would be a major rupture in the board's industrial relations practice, Mr Harrison said.

In North Derbyshire, 120

men have been sacked, but significantly, 30 have been reinstated after they agreed to return to work, suggesting lenience towards those committing trivial offences. The area union is particularly concerned over the sackings of a Whitwell branch official Mr Bukeritis and five colleagues over an occupation of pit head gear in the summer. Although graffiti was daubed on the men had 72 years' service to the industry and no blemish on their work record.

Mr Bukeritis complains that the NCB has not sacked working miners who smashed the windows on the pickets' caravans.

In the past month alone the number of sackings has increased by 100 with a further 2,456 cases during the dispute still to be tried in the courts in England and Wales. Although many of these offences will not have been committed by miners and many will not in the board's view, warrant sackings, the fact remains that many more miners still face the prospect of dismissal.

'Sweatshop' report says firms
providing adequate conditionsTextile inquiry
'steered clear
of junk spots'

By Sarah Bosely
A government inquiry which found what most textile factories were within the law was accused yesterday of avoiding the "junk spots".

Mr Peter Bottomley, the junior employment minister, said yesterday: "The reports show that most of the employers have adequate health and safety standards and are paying at least the legal minimum wage laid down by the wages council."

The inquiry into conditions in small textile firms in east London, Leicester and the West Midlands was set up after a fire in the Mile End Road which killed five women in 1983. The factory was not registered, and had never been inspected. The inquiry was commissioned by the Health and Safety Executive and the Wages Inspectorate.

Mr Alex Smith, general secretary of the National Union of Tailors and Garment Workers, accused the inspectors of missing the "junk spots" by looking only at factories already known to them or on sites where acceptable factories had been before.

He said of Mr Bottomley's remarks: "If you believe that you will believe anything. It's absolute complacency."

Out of 4,040 workers whose

pay was checked in 361 firms, the survey showed that 258 were paid below the wages council minimum of 58p for a 38-hour week. The inspectors said that some firms would have changed their rate of pay after their first and warning visit. They put the probable percentage of those below the minimum at between 7.7 and 11.5 per cent. Workers were paid between 10p and 30p per hour under the minimum. Total arrears due were assessed at £18,683.

The factory inspectors, who looked at 100 clothing factories in each of the three areas, found that 78 per cent in east London, 68 per cent in Leicester and 45 per cent in the West Midlands, had not registered the premises and had therefore never been inspected.

Mr Bottomley said he wanted to get the message across that health and safety was advantageous and not a burden. The inspectors spent 95 per cent of their time giving helpful advice to businesses, he said.

Two prosecutions had taken place in Leicester as a result of the investigations. Sixteen improvement notices had been issued. Inspectors wanted factories to comply with the law, preferably through persuasion. Many offences were committed through ignorance.

Mr Bottomley said that faulty electrical equipment was the most common problem and sanitation was not of a high standard. Fire safety fears were voiced in only one case. "The garment workers' union, which has 77,000 members in an industry of about 200,000 people, was unhappy with the report."

Mr Smith said: "We will be writing to the minister to ask him to have a meeting. The inspectors had seen nothing of the 'junk spots' where textile companies were based in premises which had never before been used for that purpose and were often totally unsuitable."



Peter Bottomley — advice bringing changes



A small Leicester firm — the inquiry found most were within the law on health and safety and wages.

Picture by Kenneth Sanders

Elderly who cannot speak English most exploited

ONE OF THE Leicester workshops is approached by an inconspicuous door in what looks like a huge, windowless warehouse wall.

There is a small wooden office on the first floor, where the Asian owner and his wife do their paper work. Through that room, down a winding wooden staircase to the ground floor, is the workshop.

There is one door to the outside street, directly below the first floor door. The room is dominated by the whirling barks of green yarn on a huge knitting machine which takes up most of the floor space.

On one side the windows are barred. On the other side of the room they appear to be blocked by pieces of metal machinery.

Four Asian women stand in a sort of alcove off the main machine area, folding, stitching, cutting and packing the finished articles, women's jumpers.

The owner says he has 19 to 20 employees, and that in summer those employed in knitting work a shift through the night, but he would not say what wages he pays.

Mr Alec Kilshy, the local secretary of the National Union of Hosiery and Knitwear Workers, said that most "sweat shop" workers were women who accepted poverty-line wages because they can get nothing else.

We're talking about older Asians who cannot speak the language and that debars them from getting another job.

CEGB attacks 'errors' in cancer risk claims

By Roger Milne

The Central Electricity Generating Board yesterday attacked "remarkable errors" in claims by objectors to the Sizewell B project concerning the risk of developing cancer from the operations of nuclear plants.

Mr George Bartlett, for the board criticised evidence produced by witnesses for the Stop Sizewell B Association, the East Anglian-based organisation fighting the board's plan to build a second nuclear power station on the Suffolk coast.

He told the public inquiry at Snape Maltings that the association's expert witnesses had made remarkable errors in their interpretation of statistics.

They also supported obscure theories, drew misconceived conclusions, produced suspect risk estimates and challenged existing internationally agreed safe guidelines with flawed arguments, he said.

Mr Bartlett accused Professor Robert Blacksmith of Dublin University, a key association witness, of developing a wholly spurious theory about "clusters" of cancer cases. "It was fundamentally flawed," he claimed.

Among the witnesses attacked by the board were Dr R. Bertell, a Canadian nun who is a world expert on the effects of low-level radiation, and Dr Alice Stewart who advises the Transport and General Workers' Union on work-

ers' claims over disorders caused by radiation.

Mr Bartlett rejected the association's claim that the cluster of leukaemia cases reported among people living around Leiston, Suffolk, and among workers at the nearby Sizewell A magnox nuclear station was statistically significant.

He also contradicted Dr Michael Bush, the district's medical officer for East Suffolk health authority, who told the inquiry that the number of local cancer cases suggested a proneness to leukaemia in the population of the Leiston area.

Mr Bartlett told the inquiry that the board's evidence showed that "it cannot be concluded that there is any special susceptibility to leukaemia in the population of the Sizewell area."

The inquiry heard yesterday that nearly £4 million had been paid in out of court insurance settlements for injuries after the 1979 accident at the Three Mile Island pressurised water reactor in the United States.

The board accused the mayor of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, the city nearest the site, of misleading the inquiry over the extent of community and individual health problems after the accident.

The mayor, Mr Stephen Reed, gave evidence earlier in the inquiry on behalf of parish councils near the Sizewell site who are opposing the board's plan to build a pressurised water reactor there. The inquiry continues.

Damages
paid for
sex libel

A NEWSPAPER which suggested that the actress, singer and dancer, Sharon Lee-Hill, got her part in the musical Cats, through giving sexual favours to its director, Trevor Nunn, agreed yesterday to pay "substantial" undisclosed damages to each of them.

Miss Lee-Hill, who recently appeared in the musical, Bloude, at the Aldwych, and Mr Nunn, chief executive and joint artistic director of the Royal Shakespeare Company, had sued Associated Newspapers, publishers of the Daily Mail, its editor, Sir David English, and the journalist, William Davies.

Miss Lee-Hill's counsel Mr Thomas Shields, told Mr Justice Simon Brown in the High Court in London: "her present relationship with Mr Nunn, referred to in the article, began many months before she first appeared in Cats."

The Daily Mail article, in April, 1984, was headed "Focus on the job so many women dream about" and "Secrets of being a Lloyd Webber girl."

Mr Richard Rampton, for the defendants, said they now recognised that the allegations made against Miss Lee-Hill were wholly without foundation and that her parts in Cats and Bloude were obtained solely as a result of her ability.

In Mr Nunn's action his counsel, Mr Harry Bagge, said that the Daily Mail suggested that he had used his position at the Royal Shakespeare Company and as director of Andrew Lloyd Webber's productions, Cats and Starlight Express, "to require sexual favours before casting actresses and that he was susceptible to similar persuasion in the future."

Mr Rampton apologised for the defendants' wholly unfounded suggestions and expressed their regret for any distress and embarrassment

Mining dispute costing
county £1m per week

By Tom Sharritt

The cost of policing the coal dispute in West Yorkshire is estimated at £5 million, the county's police committee heard yesterday.

A report from the Chief Constable, Mr Colin Sampson, and the director of finance, Mr Geoffrey Pollard, said the authority was spending about £250,000 a week on the dispute, although this varied according to circumstances.

The final total is not expected to be known for several months, but the authority hopes to recover £5,548,000 in grants from the Government.

In his annual report Mr Sampson told the committee that officers had been briefed on the need for tolerance, understanding and patience in policing the dispute and had been reminded of their legal responsibility to use only reasonable force.

Shields had not automatically been used when missiles were thrown unless there was risk of injury to the police. Long shields had been used for protection, and short

shields by officers dispersing crowds and arresting people throwing stones.

Making arrests from the front of the picket line is generally counter-productive. The pickets in daily face-to-face confrontation with police officers have normally been local people.

"The strategy has therefore been concentrated on identifying the missile-throwers and agitators, usually positioned well to the rear, for subsequent arrest in less inflammatory circumstances."

Wherever a picket line policing had been done by West Yorkshire officers and in the Pontefract division, which contains most of the county's collieries, local officers had been commanded to community policing and had not been used for public order duties.

During the dispute West Yorkshire police had been helped by officers from nine other forces. Between August 20 and December 31, 445 officers and 19 other people were reported injured. There had been 148 arrests.

Union poll claim upheld

By Keith Harper

Leaders of the Transport and General Workers' Union have upheld complaints of ballot-rigging in the election to decide the successor to Mr Moss Evans as general secretary.

The complaints centred on the union's Bristol local government branch, which has nearly 2,000 members. Voting in the branch was declared invalid and a full-time official and a member of the union's regional committee were suspended while the region investigated and reported the matter to the general executive council.

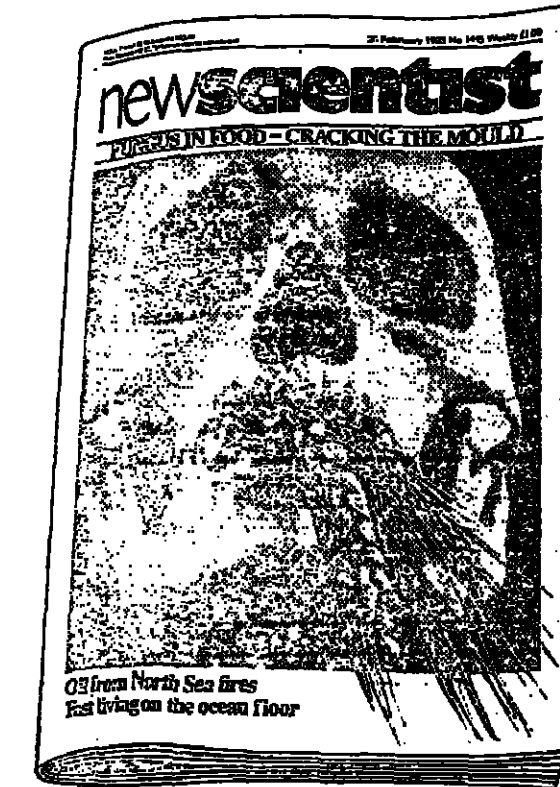
The six-man appeals committee travelled to Bristol earlier this week for a six-hour hearing. No statement was issued afterwards but the decision is to be relayed to the main participants later this week.

Members complained during the inquiry that their cards had been stamped with the initials GS (general secretary), indicating that they had voted when they had not, and that voting returns for one of the candidates had been torn up in front of officials.

The complaints, among the most serious in a TGWU election, are the first proven examples of irregularities during the poll. Allegations made in other areas at the time were never pressed. The two people named in the inquiry, Mr Paul Chamberlain and Mr John Swain, have denied the claims.

£3m fire

A fire caused more than £500,000 of damage to Surrey County Council offices in Guildford early yesterday. Arson was suspected.

Fungus in Food:
Cracking the Mould

Your breakfast muesli may be mouldy: food can harbour fungi which may cause cancer. This week's New Scientist looks at the risk and the responsibility for contaminated food. Plus, how to get more oil out of the North Sea by setting it on fire; and fast living on the ocean floor.

Buy your own copy and be first with the news — and the jobs.

newscientist
Every Thursday

ed victims
Seame
blocka
of NE
breach
ing dispute cost
y £1m per week
poll claim uph
£1m fire

What would you do if your
printer just stopped dea

. Get an Epson.

Epson has sold more computer printers and print mechanisms than the rest of the world's manufacturers put together. Because when we build printers, we pull out all the stops — literally. Please ring Teledata on 01-200 0200 for details.

EPSON

Moscow accuses the US of trying to poison Geneva talks

Angry Soviet denial of arms treaty violations

From Martin Walker in Moscow

The Soviet Government has angrily denied American charges that it has violated any of the formal agreements on arms limitations reached with the Americans and, in a powerfully-worded statement issued by the Foreign Ministry in Moscow yesterday, has accused the US Government of "long ago setting out" undermining the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty.

The statement's tone bodes ominously for the next round of US-Soviet negotiations due to begin in Geneva on March 12.

"The US side is resorting to such unseemly tactics, just as the negotiations on nuclear and space weapons are about to start in Geneva, with the clear intent to poison from the outset the atmosphere surrounding those talks," the statement said.

Western diplomats considered, then discounted, suggestions that the sharp tone of the Soviet statement might presage a Soviet walk-out from the Geneva talks. They indicated that the Russians had been embarrassed by the walk-out from the Geneva talks in 1982, and would not want to repeat it.

The statement said that the US administration had been "inventing accusations against Soviet policy to distract the attention of public opinion from the unprecedented mili-

tary programmes it is pursuing and from Washington's policy of disrupting the system of arms limitations."

It went on to specify that the US Star Wars research project, together with new developments to Minuteman-type missiles to give them an anti-ballistic missile capability, and the new radar system, were all developments in breach of the ABM treaty of 1972.

"It is a firm stand of the Soviet Union that the ABM treaty should remain valid," the statement said. "This is the premise from which it proceeds in its practical actions."

It went on to raise cruise missiles, Pershing and the sale to Britain of the Trident system as evidence that the US had broken its agreement to abide by the provisions of the unratified Salt II treaty.

"Washington can hardly fail to understand that carrying out the programme of a large-scale ABM system with space-based elements, would inevitably result in an uncontrolled arms race in every direction. It would make limitations, let alone reductions in strategic offensive arms impossible, and would dramatically heighten the risk of nuclear war," the statement said.

"Despite this, they stubbornly refuse to abandon the scheduled programmes, seeking to make them irreversible in order to deny US leaders free choice of choice for decades to come."

Split in support for space weapons

From Michael White in Washington

As President Reagan orchestrated a campaign to win united support for his defence programmes on the eve of the Geneva arms control talks, fresh evidence emerged of divisions over the technical feasibility of the Star Wars concept.

Though the report of the congressional office of technology Assessment (OTA) on Star Wars, not due to be published until May, a strongly pro-Star Wars general has resigned from its advisory panel, it was revealed yesterday, claiming that the report is being cooked to damage his case in the eyes of congressmen who hold the purse strings over what is potentially a \$70 billion programme.

General Daniel Graham, who advocates a bold exploitation of America's technological edge in space for military advantage, complained that the draft report was being concocted "to create an a priori case against SDI"—the Strategic Defensive Initiative, which envisages a foolproof non-nuclear shield against incoming missiles.

In particular, the general drummed up Republican support to protest against a passage which noted—as America's friends and foes have done—that theoretically Star Wars could be so effective as to allow Washington "credibly to threaten the use of offensive nuclear weapons, should it choose."

In reality this has long been Nato doctrine in the face of an overwhelming Warsaw Pact onslaught in Europe. "First strike" but not "first strike" in the jargon of the Pentagon.



The Pope with the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr Andrei Gromyko, at the Vatican yesterday

Italy 'must help brake' arms race

From George Armstrong in Rome

The Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr Andrei Gromyko, yesterday ended a three-day official visit to Rome which included an audience with the Pope.

He later told the Italian Foreign Minister, Mr Giulio Andreotti, that Italy's acceptance of a missile base on Sicily was due to "promoters of all kinds, and the major part of them are from outside the Italian frontiers."

In the armaments race, Mr Gromyko said, the world is literally holding its breath. Italy should play its role in braking that race. "We

hold no illusions. The negotiations will be difficult and long. If there are people who, like sleep walkers, are treading on the edge of the abyss without being aware of it, the people must defend themselves from such persons because they can drag all humanity to the precipice," he said.

In his talks with the Prime Minister, Mr Bettino Craxi, Mr Gromyko was told that the trade balance between the two countries, which is now about \$1,600 million in the red for Italy, must be corrected by increased exports from Italy to Moscow.

The main items bought by

Italy from Moscow are petrol and natural gas. Moscow apparently is still punishing Rome for having deliberately hesitated for a long time on taking part in the gas pipeline through which the Soviet Union is supplying other European countries.

Mr Gromyko met the Pope for the second time, their first encounter having been a few months after the Pope was elected. Last August the Pope announced that the Soviet Union had refused him, and his Secretary of State, visas to go to Lithuania for a commemorative celebration honouring St Casimir. The Pope said:

"It is only two or three hours flying time away," suggesting that he still held hopes of visiting the Roman Catholic community there.

Mr Gromyko was asked yesterday if a papal visit to the Soviet Union had been discussed and he said the matter had not been brought up.

Much has changed since the previous meeting, notably in the Pope's native Poland. In 1979 both men spoke in Russian without interpreters. Yesterday Mr Gromyko brought an Italian speaking Soviet interpreter and the Pope, who spoke Italian with his own interpreter, a Yugoslav.

Nato wants a 35-state 'hotline'

Stockholm: Nato yesterday proposed the creation of a "hotline" communications network linking the 35 countries attending the European disarmament conference, saying such a system could reduce misunderstandings about military activities.

The US Ambassador, Mr James Goodby, presented the last of six Nato working documents to the conference, which is discussing ways of reducing the risk of war breaking out in Europe by accident or miscalculation.

The document proposed the establishment of links which could be used "for communications on matters of urgency related to agreed confidence- and security-building measures."

"We are talking about establishing hotlines," Mr Goodby told reporters. "The novel thing about this is that the communications would be used in the implementation and verification of the previous five measures we have proposed."

Nato's other proposals focus on exchanges of military information.

Mr Goodby said the technicalities of such a system had yet to be worked out, but it would have to be open to all participants. The conference groups the US, Canada, and all European countries except Albania.

Mr Goodby said that now that Nato had elaborated on all its proposals in language suitable for a final agreement, it was time for the Warsaw Pact countries to be more specific about their attitude to the various proposals. — Reuters.

Sperm clinics hit by Swedish law

From Roland Sianbridge in Stockholm

ARTIFICIAL insemination will largely cease in Sweden tomorrow as a new law takes effect giving children the right to know who is their biological father.

Almost all sperm donors will cease to use the country's 11 fertility clinics from today because their anonymity can no longer be guaranteed. Most clinics will close.

Professor Kerstin Haglund, at Stockholm's Karolinska Hospital, says she will advise childless mothers to seek help in England, where the identity of sperm donors is secret.

For most childless couples, the costs of travel and treatment in England will be prohibitive, and doctors fear that sperm black markets will develop.

"Women wanting children will also go to singles bars and busle up strangers to get themselves pregnant. Where there is no medical supervision, there is danger of offspring inheriting genetic diseases," said one doctor.

Several Swedish women have now contacted the Danish organisation Sadesjhalpen

(Seed-Aid), a private concern that arranges contacts between childless women and donors. They meet, for example, at a large railway station where the donor hands over a capsule containing sperm, which the woman then inserts herself.

The new Swedish law, the first of its kind in the world, has been adopted by the government in the face of opposition from almost the entire medical profession.

Studies undertaken in 1980 and 1982 at Malmö Hospital which has the country's largest fertility clinic, showed that 98 per cent of childless couples wanted the donor to remain anonymous.

Under the new law, artificial insemination has to be performed at a hospital, and doctors there may investigate whether the couple could be "suitable" parents. Previously only medical judgments were made. The social father has to agree to accept full responsibility for parenthood.

Critics of the new law point out that about 10 per cent of Swedish children are not the offspring of the man living with their mother and say that the new law is an invasion of privacy.

All losers in anthem contest

BELGRADE: Yugoslavia has rejected 761 different suggestions for a new national anthem, leading news agency said yesterday.

They were responses to a country-wide public competition for a new lyric and tune to replace the present

anthem, "Hej, Sloveni." But none of them had the right text or melody, an official panel decided.

The new anthem was wanted for celebration next November marking the 40th anniversary of the present state. — Reuters.

Kohl denies any claims on Poland

Bonn: Chancellor Helmut Kohl yesterday assured Poland that West Germany had no territorial claims against it and spoke out against members of his own party who have resorted to demands for the return of former German provinces.

In his annual State of the Nation address to the Bonn parliament, the Chancellor promised that West Germany accepted present European frontiers and would stick rigidly to all agreements it had signed with Soviet bloc states.

Dr Kohl's comments appeared to be aimed at defusing fierce criticism of West Germany from Moscow and its allies following recent statements from right-wing members of the Christian Democratic Union reviving claims to former German lands.

"We, the Federal Republic of Germany and the People's Republic of Poland, have no territorial claims on each other and will not raise any in the future," he said.

Polish families had now been living in those areas which were once part of Germany for two generations. "We will respect this fact and never question it," he added.

Leaders of refugee organisations inside the CDU have evoked angry protests from Moscow and Warsaw in the past few months by repeatedly declaring that these territories should one day revert to German rule.

The Chancellor called on the Western and Eastern countries to agree to a new series of treaties between Eastern and Western leaders. — Reuters.

EEC agreement on both wine and milk

From Derek Brown in Brussels

EEC farm ministers have achieved a belated but significant double breakthrough in their campaign to curb runaway spending on the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP).

They finally completed a comprehensive repair job on the Community's battered milk regime in the early hours of yesterday morning. The agreement, hailed by the Agriculture Minister, Mr Michael Jopp, as a giant step towards taking the CAP back to reality, came hours after a ministerial deal to curb soaring production of surplus wine.

The milk agreement should open the way at last to full implementation of the "superlevy" system agreed on March 3 last year. The scheme involves heavy penalties for farmers who breach production quotas, but although it has significantly reduced output, only Germany so far has actually imposed the superlevy penalties.

Technical and political objections from other countries have now been answered by the package of measures agreed yesterday morning.

The most important allows regions which drastically cut production to pass on their surplus quotas to those regions exceeding their output target. This should mean, for instance, that no surplus will be paid at all in the UK where most regions are comfortably within their quotas.

Another important concession to about 3,000 British dairy producers is that their overall quotas will include direct sales to consumers as well as deliveries to wholesale

creameries. Under the original system, farmers who cut back drastically on wholesale output could still be heavily penalised for even slight infringements of the direct sale quota.

The ministerial wine deal, which took nearly 36 hours to negotiate — after months of detailed bargaining at official level — aims to drain off the Community's huge surplus of wine, now 30 million hectolitres (around 780 million gallons) each year.

The scheme will allow the EEC Commission to fix annual amounts of poor quality wine to be distilled compulsorily and cheaply into industrial alcohol. Growers will also be compensated for grubbing up vines, and in some cases for refraining from planting new ones.

The farm deals are a timely psychological and practical boost to hopes of a wider settlement of disputes holding up Spanish and Portuguese accession, and the perennial budget problem.

Foreign ministers of the Ten gathered in Brussels today for a preliminary round of talks, leading up to a marathon four-day session planned for mid-March. On the agenda are EEC accession terms, and the Community's chronic cash shortage.

The becalmed accession talks should be completed by the end of next month, to allow ratification by all member states' parliaments in time for the two countries to join on schedule at the start of next year. The wine deal has at least helped clarify the Community's negotiating position, but there remain profound differences over Spain, most importantly on fishing rights.

Portugal censured by ILO

From Jill Jolliffe in Lisbon

An International Labour Organisation committee has found that Portugal's Government has breached four ILO conventions.

In a confidential 31-page report on a complaint lodged by the Inter-sindical trade union federation, the three-member committee upheld the union's claim that the Government of Dr Mario Soares had failed to prosecute employers who did not pay wages on time or who did not pay holiday pay, had failed fully to inform the ILO of labour conditions in Portugal, and had failed to carry out adequate labour inspections.

Two other Inter-sindical complaints were referred to the committee on the right of free association, which decided that they were not justified. They were lodged under ILO conventions concerning forced labour.

The ILO censure came as the Portuguese Government prepares for the final phase of negotiations on EEC entry.

The main cause of the unions' petition to the ILO was the plight of thousands of Portuguese workers whose wages are in arrears, owed by public and private companies on the verge of bankruptcy. It accused the Government of irresponsibility as the employer in the case of state-owned companies, and of failing to use existing laws to prosecute employers and protect workers' rights.

Godfather arrests 'a blow against crime'

From Jane Rosen in New York

Federal officials insisted yesterday that the latest campaign against the mafia was a "historic" operation that could cripple the guiding force behind organised crime in American cities.

The Director of the FBI, Mr William Webster, said that the "major muscle" of the Cosa Nostra "has now been brought to the bar of justice" and "we are now taking out the top players."

The US Attorney in Manhattan, Mr Rudolph Giuliani, who was in charge of the operation, described it as "a major blow" at the mafia, "probably the worst" that mafia leaders had experienced.

Nine men who comprise the hierarchy of New York's five mafia crime families and who allegedly sit on the mafia's "secret commission" or board of directors, face charges including conspiracy to commit murder.

While the Justice Dept and New York authorities have made a number of well-publicised attacks on mafia leaders in the past, this is the first time they have moved against the mafia commission.

According to the indictment, the commission was set up in 1931 by the five mafia families to mediate in disputes, determine areas of operation for each family, distribute millions

of dollars from various rackets, establish liaison with the Sicilian mafia, and enforce discipline among competing groups.

The indictment claims that the commission regulated narcotics trafficking, loan sharking, gambling, labour racketeering, extortion, and murder.

Among six other killings, the members allegedly ordered the murder of Carmine Galento, boss of the Bonanno family, in 1979, because he defied the commission's order to restrict his drug operations to his own area.

New York State and Federal officials obtained the information used to indict the defendants from extensive telephone tapping and electronic eavesdropping. The officials gathered what they describe as "extraordinary information" from an electronic bug which was planted in a Jaguar used by leaders of the Lucchese family, and from another bug installed in the New York mansion of the Gambino family leader.

When the defendants were rounded up on Monday night, three complained of sudden chest pains or other illnesses and were admitted to hospital. Several other mafia figures who evidently expected to be arrested, also entered hospital.

"This thing has inspired a lot of heart problems," the US Attorney said, "but interestingly



Two alleged mafia godfathers, "Big Paul" Castellano (top) and "Fat Tony" Salerno (above)

none of them has been fatal." After the indictments, the judge set bail of \$4 million for Paul (Big Paul) Castellano, of the Gambino family, who was allegedly the chief of the mafia commission.

Mr Castellano raised the money in an hour and left the courtroom.

There is generally a reluctance here to cast the first stone when it comes to the personal side of a public figure's life.

But once the Wall Street Journal, in a thorough piece of reporting, had taken on the gloves, others immediately rushed in. Conveniently Mr Fedders' marital problems came to the divorce court in Maryland just 24-hours after the Journal had laid out his other problems too: seeking to make ends meet on \$72,000 a year against his previous salary of

Glimpse of a seamy side behind the closed doors

From Alex Brummer in Washington

The hurried resignation yesterday of the Securities and Exchange Commission's top corporate investigator, Mr John Fedders, has acknowledged that he beat his wife, provides a rare glimpse of the seamy side of Washington life.

Mr Fedders, who has been much admired for his tough work on insider trading at the SEC, which is widely regarded as the most effective investigative institution in the US Government, is one of the dozens of top officials who come to the capital for power and glory, and find their financial and personal affairs taking a nose-dive.

The downfall of Mr Fedders owes much to the assiduous investigative work of the Wall Street Journal.

There is generally a reluctance here to cast the first stone when it comes to the personal side of a public figure's life.

But once the Wall Street Journal, in a thorough piece of reporting, had taken on the gloves, others immediately rushed in. Conveniently Mr Fedders' marital problems came to the divorce court in Maryland just 24-hours after the Journal had laid out his other problems too: seeking to make ends meet on \$72,000 a year against his previous salary of

more than \$160,000 and a continuing investigation by the SEC into bribery at the Southern Corporation which Mr Fedders had at one time advised.

It is the wife-beating charges which have fascinated the country. In his letter of resignation Mr Fedders referred to them as being "exaggerated," noting that only "on seven occasions during 18 years of marriage" had "marital disputes between us erupted in violence."

Be that as it may, the accounts of Mr Fedders' wife abuse, alleged from the divorce court hearings, have been alarming not to mention salacious reading across Washington and the country's breakfast tables for the past few days.

Mr Fedders, who is 6ft 10in, managed over the years to inflict a series of brutal wounds on his 5ft 9in wife including breaking her eardrums with a blow to the side of the face: punching her in the eye with her glasses on and, perhaps most enlightening of all, trying to throw her over the banister with the children looking on.

While President Reagan publicly railed against "horrible crimes like sexual abuse and family violence" in his State of the Union address of 1984, the White House staff were slower to react.

Managua initiative aimed at Congress

From Tony Jenkins in Managua

President Ortega has announced that he will launch a new peace initiative when he flies to Montevideo to attend the inauguration of the Uruguayan president, Mr Julio Maria Sanguinetti.

Most of the details of the new Sandinista plans are not due to be released until today, but Mr Ortega said he would be writing to the US Congress leaders inviting them to send a bipartisan commission to Nicaragua to investigate the Sandinista military structure.

The commission would be allowed to travel "without any restrictions whatsoever" to the places they want to go in order to know the reality of the military development in Nicaragua, which is truly defensive.

In recent weeks senior members of the US Government have accused the Sandinistas of posing a "strategic threat" to the US and have appealed to Congress for \$14 million to help fund counter-revolutionary guerrillas who are trying to overthrow the Sandinista Government.

Mr Ortega has accused President Reagan of trying to "blackmail" Congress. A senior Sandinista official said the invitation to American politicians was "to prove that Reagan is lying when he calls

us Communist and totalitarian."

Mr Ortega spoke after meeting a delegation of senior American clergy led by the archbishops of New York and Chicago. The president revealed the details of the peace plan to them in confidence and said he hoped the initiative would cause "President Reagan to reflect" and to resume bilateral negotiations.

The churchmen declined to reveal the contents of the Sandinista package. However, commenting on the proposals, the Bishop of Corpus Christi in Texas, said: "We were impressed with the extent and the boldness of his initiative."

He said the concessions were mostly related to providing a new impetus to the Contadora regional peace negotiations. The Contadora process is currently bogged down over Costa Rican objections that Nicaragua has violated an international treaty on the rights of political refugees by arresting an army deserter who had sought asylum in the Costa Rican embassy in Managua.

Senior Western diplomats are speculating that the Sandinistas may be prepared to withdraw Cuban military advisers in return for US agreement to resume peace talks. They also believe Mr Ortega may meet the Secretary of State, Mr George Shultz, when they are in Montevideo.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Blow to pollution protesters

THE US Supreme Court yesterday expanded a government agency's power to grant exemptions from national clean water laws.

The 5-4 decision represented a serious setback for environmentalists who had sought to limit variances under standard limiting discharge of toxic water pollutants.

The ruling underscored last year's Supreme Court decision granting the federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) greater flexibility in administering environmental laws.

In 1978 the EPA established an exemption to clean water laws, based on whether an individual plant could cite "fundamentally different factors" than those used by the agency in setting national standards. — Reuters.

'Six murdered'

AT LEAST six Thai journalists were murdered last year because they exposed the illegal activities of local government officials, a prominent human rights lawyer, Mr Thangchai Thangpo, said in Bangkok yesterday. In a four-page annual review, Mr Thangchai also listed the cases of five other Thai journalists killed last year. — AP.

Mr Gromyko was asked yesterday if a papal visit to the Soviet Union had been discussed and he said the matter had not been brought up.

Much has changed since the previous meeting, notably in the Pope's native Poland. In 1979 both men spoke in Russian without interpreters. Yesterday Mr Gromyko brought an Italian speaking Soviet interpreter and the Pope, who spoke Italian with his own interpreter, a Yugoslav.

Mr Gromyko was asked yesterday if a papal visit to the Soviet Union had been discussed and he said the matter had not been brought up.

Much has changed since the previous meeting, notably in the Pope's native Poland. In 1979 both men spoke in Russian without interpreters. Yesterday Mr Gromyko brought an Italian speaking Soviet interpreter and the Pope, who spoke Italian with his own interpreter, a Yugoslav.

Mr Gromyko was asked yesterday if a papal visit to the Soviet Union had been discussed and he said the matter had not been brought up.

Much has changed since the previous meeting, notably in the Pope's native Poland. In 1979 both men spoke in Russian without interpreters. Yesterday Mr Gromyko brought an Italian speaking Soviet interpreter and the Pope, who spoke Italian with his own interpreter, a Yugoslav.

Mr Gromyko was asked yesterday if a papal visit to the Soviet Union had been discussed and he said the matter had not been brought up.

Much has changed since the previous meeting, notably in the Pope's native Poland. In 1979 both men spoke in Russian without interpreters. Yesterday Mr Gromyko brought an Italian speaking Soviet interpreter and the Pope, who spoke Italian with his own interpreter, a Yugoslav.

Mr Gromyko was asked yesterday if a papal visit to the Soviet Union had been discussed and he said the matter had not been brought up.

Much has changed since the previous meeting, notably in the Pope's native Poland. In 1979 both men spoke in Russian without interpreters. Yesterday Mr Gromyko brought an Italian speaking Soviet interpreter and the Pope, who spoke Italian with his own interpreter, a Yugoslav.

Mr Gromyko was asked yesterday if a papal visit to the Soviet Union had been discussed and he said the matter had not been brought up.

Much has changed since the previous meeting, notably in the Pope's native Poland. In 1979 both men spoke in Russian without interpreters. Yesterday Mr Gromyko brought an Italian speaking Soviet interpreter and the Pope, who spoke Italian with his own interpreter, a Yugoslav.

Mr Gromyko was asked yesterday if a papal visit to the Soviet Union had been discussed and he said the matter had not been brought up.

Much has changed since the previous meeting, notably in the Pope's native Poland. In 1979 both men spoke in Russian without interpreters. Yesterday Mr Gromyko brought an Italian speaking Soviet interpreter and the Pope, who spoke Italian with his own interpreter, a Yugoslav.

Mr Gromyko was asked yesterday if a papal visit to the Soviet Union had been discussed and he said the matter had not been brought up.

Much has changed since the previous meeting, notably in the Pope's native Poland. In 1979 both men spoke in Russian without interpreters. Yesterday Mr Gromyko brought an Italian speaking Soviet interpreter and the Pope, who spoke Italian with his own interpreter, a Yugoslav.

Mr Gromyko was asked yesterday if a papal visit to the Soviet Union had been discussed and he said the matter had not been brought up.

Much has changed since the previous meeting, notably in the Pope's native Poland. In 1979 both men spoke in Russian without interpreters. Yesterday Mr Gromyko brought an Italian speaking Soviet interpreter and the Pope, who spoke Italian with his own interpreter, a Yugoslav.

Mr Gromyko was asked yesterday if a papal visit to the Soviet Union had been discussed and he said the matter had not been brought up.

Much has changed since the previous meeting, notably in the Pope's native Poland. In 1979 both men spoke in Russian without interpreters. Yesterday Mr Gromyko brought an Italian speaking Soviet interpreter and the Pope, who spoke Italian with his own interpreter, a Yugoslav.

Mr Gromyko was asked yesterday if a papal visit to the Soviet Union had been discussed and he said the matter had not been brought up.

Much has changed since the previous meeting, notably in the Pope's native Poland. In 1979 both men spoke in Russian without interpreters. Yesterday Mr Gromyko brought an Italian speaking Soviet interpreter and the Pope, who spoke Italian with his own interpreter, a Yugoslav.

Mr Gromyko was asked yesterday if a papal visit to the Soviet Union had been discussed and he said the matter had not been brought up.

Much has changed since the previous meeting, notably in the Pope's native Poland. In 1979 both men spoke in Russian without interpreters. Yesterday Mr Gromyko brought an Italian speaking Soviet interpreter and the Pope, who spoke Italian with his own interpreter, a Yugoslav.

Mr Gromyko was asked yesterday if a papal visit to the Soviet Union had been discussed and he said the matter had not been brought up.

1985

ADVERTISEMENT

THE GUARDIAN Thursday February 28 1985

7

From 1st April the government plans to ban many medicines from NHS supply. If Parliament permits it, the new scheme will bring Whitehall bureaucracy trundling into every family doctor's surgery.

True, the list of medicines the government now wants doctors to prescribe for their NHS patients is not so restricted as was first proposed. But even so, many tried, trusted and well recognised preparations are threatened.

People need medicines for many reasons. The mental comfort provided by a familiar remedy is sometimes as valuable as its more direct medical effects. It is also important for safety reasons that patients should recognise their medicines, and identify them easily. Unless they can do so there could be needless accidents, particularly among the elderly. Patient recognition helps guard against professional and personal errors in

medicine administration.

The government's plan will threaten safety and well-being. It is not just that some patients - including those older people who are exempt from NHS prescription charges - may have to go without their accustomed treatments or pay for them privately. Most of the listed medicines which the government is still prepared to allow on the NHS will not be prescribable by their brand names. So alternatives (many of which will be imported from countries where manufacturing controls are not so strict as in Britain) will be dispensed, depending on which version can be purchased most cheaply at any particular time. This means that however long a patient takes a medicine they will not reliably be able to recognise it, because of the possibility of confusing changes.

This type of compulsory substitution,

over which doctors will have no control, has a similarly lethal potential for the British drug industry. The government's scheme will result in *harm* to patients: *harm* to the principle of free doctor/patient treatment choice: *harm* to the British research based pharmaceutical industry, which is our last really successful area of high technology enterprise: and *harm* to our national economy.

Write to your MP at The House of Commons, London SW1, and ask him or her to oppose the government's April fool NHS medicines plan.

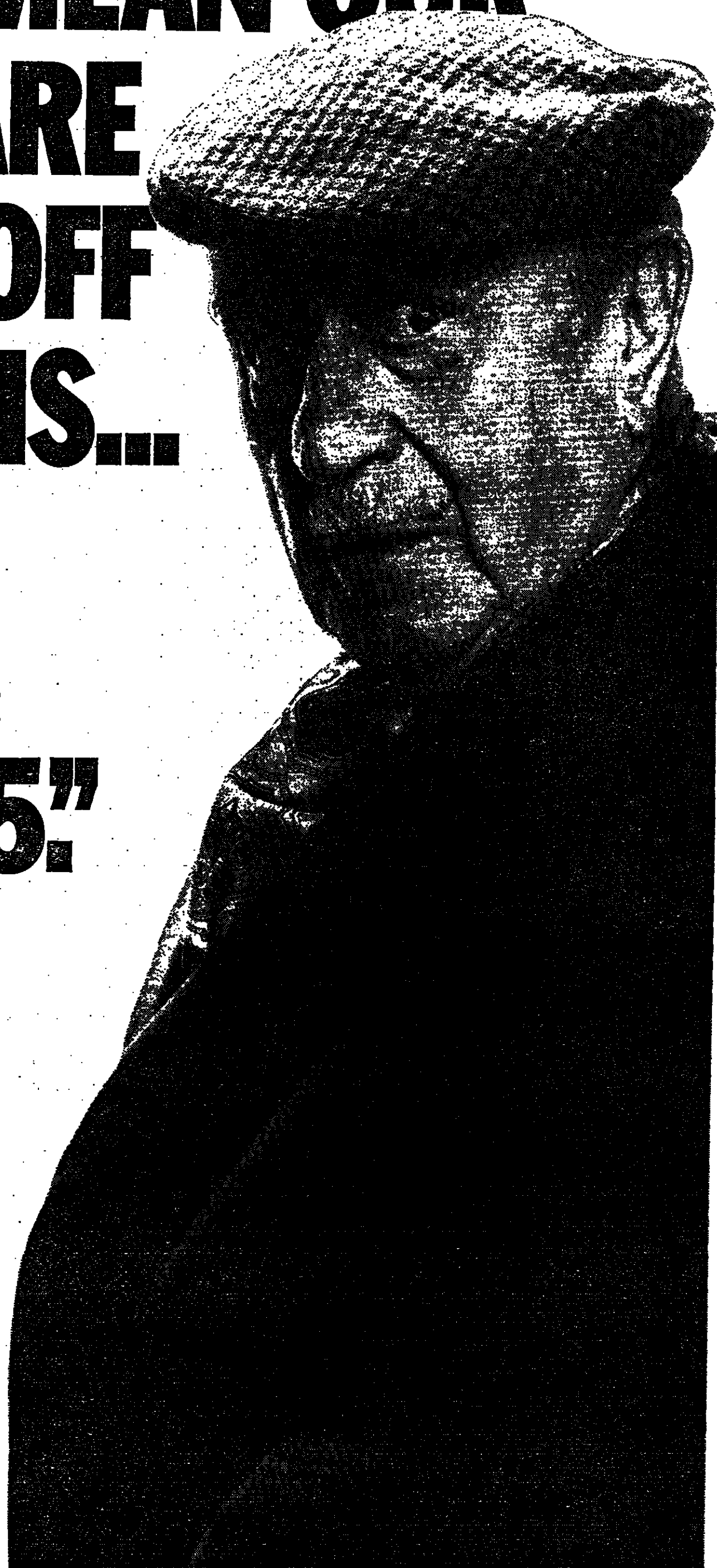


**Fighting for
a healthier future.**

The Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry

"WHAT D'YOU MEAN OUR MEDICINES ARE COMING OFF THE NHS..."

...we're
over 65."



Flurry of contacts on Cairo initiative

From Ian Black in Jerusalem

Contacts between Egypt and Israel about Cairo's latest Middle East peace initiative intensified yesterday as both sides expressed an interest in maintaining momentum in the search for negotiations that could bring Israel, Jordan and the Palestinians into direct communication.

The Israeli Prime Minister, Mr Peres, met until the small hours of the morning with President Mubarak's senior political adviser, Dr Osama al-Baz, and conferred later yesterday with another Egyptian Foreign Ministry official, Mr Abdul Halim Badawi. The director-general of Mr Peres's office is due to fly to Cairo today.

These are the first public high level talks between Egypt and Israel since the deterioration of relations which followed the invasion of Lebanon in 1982.

Mr Badawi, said after seeing Mr Peres that he had brought a personal message from Mr Mubarak. A spokesman for Mr Peres said that the talks dealt with issues "concerning the improvement of relations between Egypt and Israel and furthering the peace process in the light of President Mubarak's recent proposal."

Mr Peres reiterated Israel's support for direct negotiations with Jordan or a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation without the participation of the PLO. "Both sides recognised the need and urgency to further the peace process and will intensify contacts," the spokesman said. Israeli sources said that they had now received a full explanation of the Egyptian proposal and believed that progress was being made.

But there has been some grumbling from Israeli sources about the conduct and content of the talks with Mr al-Baz. Egyptian sources said that the main purpose of Mr Mubarak's idea, first revealed in a newspaper interview earlier this week, was to arrange a meeting between American officials and a putative Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, only then to consider inviting Israel to take part in talks.

French Unifil troops called

'the worst sons of bitches'

Paris defends troops from Rabin's 'coarse' slur

From Campbell Page in Paris

The French Government used strong but conventional language yesterday to defend its troops in south Lebanon against an Israeli minister's description of them as "the worst sons of bitches" in the United Nations Interim Force (Unifil) sent to maintain peace and security there.

The Israeli ambassador in Paris was called to the foreign ministry.

Mr Roland Dumas, the French Foreign Minister, told a regular cabinet meeting that statements made by the Israeli Defence Minister, Mr Yitzhak Rabin, on Tuesday to the Knesset's foreign affairs committee were "coarse" and his charges "unworthy and unjustified."

He noted with regret "the aggressive incidents to which the French soldiers had been subjected by the Israeli army."

One version of Mr Rabin's outburst attributes the word "bastards" to him. The accepted version here is "less pious salauds." Out of a series of dictionary definitions — swine, filthy beast, skunk, son of a bitch — probably the Americanism "sons of bitches" gives the force of the remark.

The sessions of the foreign affairs committee are private but are regularly reported by the Israeli news media.

The French contingent in Unifil, composed of 5,800 soldiers from 10 countries, is apparently highly regarded by the local Muslims for its serious attempt to offer protection.

Recent reports from south Lebanon mention two incidents. French and Israeli soldiers came to blows when the Israelis decided to destroy

houses in a Shi'ite village after a patrol had been fired on. An Israeli soldier apparently fired at French troops guarding a UN convoy as it crossed the river Litani.

Mr Rabin clearly gives precedence to the security of Israeli forces as they withdraw from south Lebanon and to their eagerness to deal with terrorism. He told the foreign affairs committee that the Israeli army had killed 15 terrorists and wounded 22 in the past week; he accused Unifil of hampering Israeli action and he regretted the Unifil presence in south Lebanon.

After a half-hour meeting with the secretary general of the French Foreign Ministry yesterday, the Israeli ambassador, Mr Ovadia Soffer, described the recent examples of friction between French and Israeli troops as regrettable and said there was no real bone of contention.

"Our army has to defend itself against terrorist attacks which are the work of Shi'ite elements, who are the common enemy of France, Israel and the rest of the world," he said. "They are the same people who in the past have launched attacks against American, French and Israeli soldiers in Lebanon."

A statement issued in Paris by the Foreign Ministry and Defence Ministry said France respects the decision of the United Nations which established Unifil and defined its mandate according to which French soldiers are carrying out their peace keeping mission in Lebanon.

The row between France and Israel came only two days after the Israeli Foreign Minister, Mr Yitzhak Shamir, visited Paris.



Two French Unifil soldiers take up positions near Naqoura in southern Lebanon

Passengers freed after deported Syrians hijack German plane

Vienna: Two Syrians being deported from West Germany commandeered a Lufthansa airliner with 43 people aboard and forced it to land here yesterday during a flight from Frankfurt to Damascus.

The hijackers, said to be armed with broken bottles and cutlery, asked for political asylum.

They released all 33 passengers after about 2½ hours of negotiations with Lufthansa officials. The eight crew members remained aboard. One of the men told negotiators: "If somebody approaches less than

150 metres, the captain will be killed."

Earlier, 21 of the passengers were released. They were taken to a closed-off waiting room, and reporters were not allowed to contact them.

A spokesman for the West German Interior Ministry declined to name the two men or say why they were being deported, but he did say they were known to police.

He said that the men, both aged 27, had been taken to the plane under guard, but left unguarded once aboard because "it is a direct flight to Damas-

cus, and that's why a guard wasn't necessary."

The Syrians had been detained in West Berlin after being refused asylum and were being deported to Syria.

They originally demanded that their request for asylum in West Germany be reconsidered, but later changed their demand to asylum in an unspecified neutral country. Austria has a tradition of granting asylum to political refugees.

The hijackers asked for a lawyer who is an expert on asylum questions, an airport spokesman said. — AP/Reuter.

Sahara fighting flares again

From David Bradshaw in Algiers

THE WESTERN Sahara conflict has flared again after a short period of relative calm, according to the Algerian-backed Polisario Front.

Several reasons are behind the upsurge, one of which is the celebration today by the Front of the proclamation nine years ago of the Western Saharan Republic. Colombia assisted the celebration by becoming the first state to recognise the republic.

The Front also announced on Tuesday night that on Sunday it shot down a Moroccan F-224 aircraft near Dakhla on the Atlantic coast. A similar aircraft belonging to a German civilian expedition went missing in the same area.

A military communique issued by the Front yesterday said its guerrillas had marked the eve of the anniversary by attacking the Moroccan garrison at Amersdahl, near the phosphate mines of Bou Craa, for the second time in two days. It said 42 Moroccan were killed and 67 wounded, and military equipment destroyed.

Amersdahl is one of the Polisario's recent areas of attack.

Military observers in Algiers believe that the completion in mid-January of a fourth Moroccan defensive wall along the Algerian border is making life hard for the guerrillas and forcing them to extend their lines of communication from their rear bases inside Algeria.

A full in the fighting from mid-January is believed to reflect the Polisario's difficulties with the new wall but may also have been counselled by Algeria to assist attempts to convene a Maghreb summit.

Western diplomatic sources in Rabat said yesterday that Moroccan forces might have to launch pre-emptive strikes to protect commercial airliners from Polisario's guerrillas, who claim to have shot down at least five aircraft in the past

Sudan rebels in full retreat

From Nick Cater in Juba, southern Sudan

Rebel forces were retreating in disarray yesterday after a series of punishing defeats in southern Sudan.

Units of the Sudan People's Liberation Army attempting to move into the southernmost region, Equatoria, have been beaten by both Government troops and tribespeople.

Short of supplies, and without local support, most of the guerrillas have been forced to withdraw north into the other southern regions of Bahr el Ghazal and Upper Nile, where they can move freely: the largest southern town, Juba, has never seriously threatened and has remained fairly calm.

Neither side has admitted the heavy casualties claimed in military communiqués and the SPLA radio station. The government-controlled radio has broadcast accusations of rape and looting by rebels, while there have been unconfirmed reports that the army destroyed villages where it suspected cooperation with guerrillas.

Such defeats are a blow to the SPLA's professed aim to complete the "liberation" of the countryside in the African and mainly Christian or Fagan south — the first phase of its plan to oust the increasingly Islamic regime of President Numeiri and establish a secular Socialist state with religious freedom and regional autonomy.

The two-pronged advance into Equatoria last December showed little of what some western observers have described as the "tactical genius" of the rebel leader, John Garang de Mabol. Garang, a US-trained former L.A. and Sudanese army who holds a doctorate in aspects of southern development, welded together the SPLA and founded its political wing, the Sudan People's Liberation Movement, several troop mutinies in 1983.

After attacks on two Nile steamers 75 miles north of Juba in late November and early December, the SPLA assembled two forces, believed to total around 3,500 men. About 1,500 moved south along the Nile's west bank, while the rest came in from further east, striking south towards the town of Lafon in eastern Equatoria.

The west bank force immediately ran into a trap. It began stealing cattle and grain from the Mandari tribe around Tereka, 50 miles north of Juba. The army was alerted but before it could arrive the Mandari began fighting the SPLA. The rebels' guerrilla weapons to force the guerrillas to retreat west along the regional border. Some foreign aid workers have been pulled out of an area around the towns of Munori and Amardi. SPLA raiding is still going on.

Most aid workers in Eastern Equatoria were also evacuated as the east bank group marched south to the road between Juba and the town of Lafon. Two people were killed when a bus full of women and children was also raked with fire, but without casualties, though there were reports later of raping by rebels. Two western women on the bus were held overnight and robbed, but were released unharmed to walk for two days back to Juba.

Running battles developed as the army moved in. A clerk Juba, staying in his home village of Kobiir, south of Lafon, said troops who came to warn local people to leave were outnumbered by the rebels and forced back. His village was destroyed by the rebels and six people killed when they tried to return to collect water.

The rebels moved south again, to Ombikub near the Ugandan border, an area once stronghold of the Anyanya guerrillas. But the army attacked again and after several hours of fighting, the rebels scattered, some retreating north in small groups, while the rest are still being hunted down in the nearby Imatong mountains or driven into Uganda.

Towns shut up shop in protest

Deeg, India: Police reinforcements were yesterday patrolling the western Indian towns of Deeg and Bharatpur, closed by strikes in protest about the death last week of a politician, Mr Singh.

Shops, offices and cinemas were closed and streets were empty of traffic, but police said there had been no violence.

The Press Trust of India said other towns in Rajasthan had also observed total strikes in response to a call by opposition groups, but life was normal in the capital, Jaipur.

Man Singh, brother of the former ruler of Bharatpur, and Deeg's representative in the state assembly, and two of his supporters were killed last Thursday. Four people have died and more than 200 have been injured in protests since then.

PTI said the Prime Minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, had ordered the Central Bureau of Investigation to take over the investigation after Man Singh's willow wrote to him.

Police claim that officers shot Man Singh in self-defence after he opened fire at them as they tried to arrest him on a charge of attempted murder. But his son-in-law, Vijay Singh, said the politician was unarmed when he was killed.

Meanwhile, schools, colleges and government offices were ordered to shut until the weekend in Madhya Pradesh yesterday, ahead of a fast strike. The strike, today has been called by students protesting against a government policy reserving 25 per cent of jobs and university places for deprived groups called backward classes. — Reuter.

Soviet Union is accused of massacring Afghan civilians

From Iain Guest in Geneva

A report submitted to the UN has accused the Soviet Union of widespread human rights violations. It accuses Soviet forces in Afghanistan of bombing villages, massacring civilians, poisoning cattle and burning supplies, and summarily executing captured Afghan guerrillas.

The report was prepared for the UN Human Rights Commission, which is currently meeting here, by Mr Felix Ermacora, an Austrian law professor who has had long experience of investigating human rights on behalf of the UN. Mr Ermacora has taken part in UN inquiries on Chile and South Africa.

Mr Ermacora carefully avoids mentioning the Soviet forces in his report which is now circulating among delegates, preferring to refer to "foreign troops." But diplomats agreed that this is almost the only concession he makes to the Soviet Union.

Mr Ermacora speaks of "reprisals, indiscriminate bombardment, non-respect for hospital zones, maltreatment of prisoners."

"The result in this situation is that many lives have been lost, many people have been incarcerated in conditions far removed from respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, many have been tortured and many have disappeared."

Mr Ermacora also accuses the Afghan government of holding approximately 50,000 political prisoners, and says that torture by Afghan officials is "commonplace."

In another passage, he appears to question the legitimacy of the Afghan Government, and calls for a return to the traditional form of government by council, or Loya Jirga.

Neither the Afghan Government, nor the Soviet Union, is mentioned in the report, and both are certain

to react with fury to these conclusions.

The report could complicate efforts by the UN Secretary General, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, to find a negotiated settlement to the Afghan crisis.

Mr Ermacora spent 10 days in Pakistan last December. In one passage, he relates detailed reports of massacres allegedly perpetrated by Soviet troops. In one operation, at the village of Padkhwabe-Shana, in the province of Logar, 105 civilians and combatants took refuge in an underground irrigation tunnel. Soviet troops poured in a "whitish" powder with inflammable liquid, poured it into the tunnel and set light to the people. The charred remains of 12 children were later found among the bodies.

Mr Ermacora says that this whitish material appears to have been some kind of poison.

Ershad plans plebiscite to beat election boycott

From Amin Chowdhury in Dhaka

President Ershad plans to hold a referendum next month on his development policies and programmes as Bangladesh's return to democracy remains uncertain.

General Ershad, who will be celebrating the third anniversary of his takeover of the administration in March, is expected to announce the referendum in a national broadcast at the end of the week.

Sources close to the President said the Government had been left with little option but to ask a vote of confidence on its policies and actions because parliamentary elections, set for April 6, will almost certainly be abandoned after boycott threats from the main opposition political parties and groups.

The Government has already postponed the deadline for filing nominations indefinitely. Officials said the President is likely to explain the reasons for cancelling the parliament-

ary elections and underline his future course of actions. He is currently consulting his army commanders and political advisers to decide the future course of action.

A meeting between General Ershad and senior officers of the armed forces last weekend was given wide publicity by the official media, but no details of what was discussed were made public. Political observers in Dhaka believe it to be an indication that the president will opt for a "tough line" to deal with politicians.

President Ershad partially relaxed martial law by dismantling military courts and offices of lower level military administrators to prepare grounds for the parliamentary elections in April. But sources said these concessions may be withdrawn.

Martial law will be back in full force, sources indicate, and the Government will deal harshly with politicians who try to prevent the referendum.

Three gang leaders accused

Taipei: A court yesterday indicted three gang leaders on charges of killing a Chinese-American writer in California in a case which also implicated senior Taiwanese intelligence officials.

The indictment said that Chen Chih-li, aged 41, Wu Tun, aged 35 — and Tung Kuei-sheng, aged 33, who has fled to the Philippines — had been charged with murder, illegal possession of arms, and organising criminal societies.

The Justice Minister, Mr Shih Chi-ying, earlier told Parliament that Chen, head of the Bamboo Union gang, was ordered by the Military Intelligence Bureau to kill Henry Liu in Daly City on October 15.

Mr Shih said the bureau had admitted employing Chen to spy for Taiwan against China but denied it had ordered him to kill Liu.

The indictment said Chen had met the head of the Military Intelligence Bureau, Vice Admiral Wang Hsiang, and other senior officials last August and he later plotted to kill Liu.

It said Wang and two other senior officials had been turned over to military prosecutors for investigation. The three are likely to be court-martialed, official sources said.

The indictment said that under Taiwan's law its citizens who have committed crimes abroad carrying more than three years imprisonment could be tried here. Murder carries a minimum 10-year jail term in Taiwan.

It did not say when the trial would begin.

Sihanouk sets out composition of Kampuchea talks

From Richard Yallop in Melbourne

Prince Sihanouk, the former Kampuchean head of state, yesterday spelled out the composition of his proposed international conference on Kampuchea, which he hoped would lead to the eventual formation of a democratic government of national reconciliation for the country.

The 63-year-old prince, who is in Australia as a guest of the Government, proposed the international conference in talks with the Foreign Minister, Mr Bill Hayden, on Tuesday.

Mr Hayden said Prince Sihanouk proposed that the participants would include Kampuchean groups, the Asian countries, China, the Soviet Union, Australia and the countries of Indo-China.

Prince Sihanouk, talking to journalists in Canberra, yesterday added the US, France, and Britain (as permanent members of the UN Security Council) as well as India, Japan, and New Zealand. He specified that the Indo-Chinese countries should be Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. Kampuchea should be represented by the coalition government formed by Prince

Sihanouk, the anti-Communist Son Sann, and the Khmer Rouge.

The Prince appeared anxious to distance himself from the Khmer Rouge when he referred to the coalition government. "Whitish" powder mixed with inflammable liquid, poured it into the tunnel and set light to the people. The charred remains of 12 children were later found among the bodies.

He suggested the talks could be along the lines of the 1954 Geneva conference on Indo-China.

Next month, Prince Sihanouk and the Vietnamese Prime Minister, Mr Thieu Van Dong, will both attend a conference in Bandung, Indonesia,

marking the 30th anniversary of the founding of the non-aligned movement. Prince Sihanouk said he would only talk to the Vietnamese Prime Minister if he recognised him as the president of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

Prince Sihanouk does not recognise the Vietnam-backed Heng Samrin regime in Kampuchea. He accused the Vietnamese of seeking to achieve the "colonisation and Vietnamisation" of Kampuchea, and called on them to withdraw their troops and to give independence and territorial integrity to the Kampuchean people.

Australia does not recognise the Heng Samrin regime, or Sihanouk's Coalition. Mr Hayden has played a mediating role in the search for a settlement to the Kampuchean problem, and he has good relations with Hanoi. He has reacted cautiously to Prince Sihanouk's proposed conference, and Australia's participation.

"If Prince Sihanouk's proposition were to be responded to positively by a fairly wide range of concerned and informed parties, then we could look at it," he said.

Ripened with age

Peking: Some 2,000-year-old seeds taken from an ancient tomb in central China have sprouted into plants bearing tomatoes, the English language China Daily reported yesterday.

A team exploring a Han dynasty tomb in Chengdu Sichuan province, found several carbonised objects that appeared to be fruit and nuts, it said.

They covered the objects with boiled and sterilised blankets. A month later, they discovered that the remains had germinated, producing about 40 green buds.

The plants continued to grow and bore fruit. At first, the fruit looked like a date, then it gradually turned red. "A close examination, experts concluded that the fruit was definitely a tomato," the paper said. Until now it was believed that tomatoes were introduced to China in the last century — AP.

Professor says history censored in Japan's books

From Robert Whyman in Tokyo

AN EMINENT Japanese scholar has accused his government of turning schoolbooks into propaganda tools to promote Japan's steady military buildup.

Professor Saburo Ienaga, Japan's best-known historian, said that textbooks for use in the new academic year have been censored to reflect government policies.

The books will continue to play down the imperial forces' activities in Asia, particularly despite a diplomatic row three years ago when China and Korea discovered the distortions. The government has also pressed authors to write in antagonistic terms about the Soviet Union, to suppress dissenting views on the legality of the armed forces, and to write with more reverence about Emperor Hirohito, whose war responsibility is not mentioned.

"The new tendency is for the government to use school-

books for propaganda purposes," said Professor Ienaga, recognised around the world for his 25-year legal battle against the Ministry of Education's censors.

The 71-year-old historian began a third lawsuit last year claiming the screening system applied by the Ministry of Education violates constitutional guarantees of freedom of expression. The authorities reject Professor Ienaga's accusation that their job is to "authorise" school texts before publication.

The Federation of Publishing Workers' Unions alleged this year that the Education Ministry had increased pressure on publishers to reflect the Government line. Citing the case of a social studies textbook for primary school children, the Union Federation reported attempts to alter descriptions of Japanese wartime activities to make them seem more innocuous.

"Each year the censorship becomes tougher," said Professor Ienaga. For instance, the government is trying to impose on textbooks the view of the propaganda handouts that the Soviet Union is illegally occupying Hirof and Kunashiri (two islands — North of Hokkaido).

Professor Ienaga, a textbook author himself, says he "reluctantly" complied with an instruction to write about the "occupied northern territories" in a revised edition four years ago. "But I made clear this was the Government's position," he said. "I'm afraid they want us to write antagonistic phrases about the Soviet Union."

In Professor Ienaga's view, fanning anti-Soviet feelings is part of the campaign launched by the ruling party's school textbook panel to make the new generation more receptive to the country's defence policies.

Although textbook writers have experienced pressure for decades, Professor Ienaga's longest-running suit concerns censorship of a book he wrote in 1980 — it was in the early eighties, after the ruling party's landslide election victory, that the campaign was embraced by powerful hawks in the Government.

They decided that the cause of rearmament — of which the Prime Minister, Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone, is the leading advocate — was ill-served by school textbooks that reported the horrors of war.

First it was necessary to refurbish the image of the 250,000-strong Self Defence Forces, who are given most favoured treatment in the national budget, but who have since acquired an honourable place in Japanese society since the 1945 defeat.

But this has been hampered by doubts about the legitimacy of the military establishment, which is contrary to the spirit

— and the logic — of the country's postwar "peace constitution." For this reason, the censors have taken to suppressing dissenting voices about the legal status of the Self Defence Forces, Professor Ienaga says.

"It was once possible to write that there is a debate going on," he says pointing to a district court judgment that the armed forces are unconstitutional, "but it is increasingly difficult to refer to questions about the constitutionality of the army."

Three years ago, the movement to reshape Japanese students' view of the world ran into trouble, when China, South Korea, and other Asian countries protested at what they claimed was an attempt to obliterate memories of Japan's wartime atrocities.

But the international row proved only a temporary setback in the ruling party's effort to enhance respect for the

modern military. The only important concession by Japan to neighbouring governments was to reinstate the word "aggression" to refer to its wartime activities in Asia, a term the censors had replaced with the more euphonious "advance."

The unanimous view of textbook writers is that the censors became more strict as the furor died down. The latest school history books contain only a cursory reference to the rape of Nanjing, one of the worst atrocities of recent history.

'According to the International Tribunal for the Far East, 20,000 women were raped after the fall of Nanjing by Japanese forces in 1937, and more than 200,000 men, at least a quarter of them civilians, were murdered. The authors of one history textbook was obliged to change the wording to "the number of victims is estimated at over 100,000 with the higher figure relegated to a footnote."

Township reprieve

Cape Town: The South African government yesterday reprieved a black community of 500 families from forced removal from a "white" area to a tribal "homeland."

Mr Sam de Beer, Deputy Minister for Black Affairs, said in a statement that the families in Valspar township, western Transvaal, would not be removed.

Valspar residents were among the estimated two million blacks who face forced removal. More than three million already been resettled since 1960, civil rights groups say.

On Tuesday, the government said it would allow the township to remain in place. People were killed last week in rioting caused by fears of removal, instead of resettling all its inhabitants.

Handwritten signature or mark.



A gentleman's wardrobe used to speak of correctness and acceptability. It still does today, but colourful slang has taken over from Prince of Wales' English, says Brenda Polan. Pictures by Frank Martin

Albert and the young lions

IN THE long days of empire and arrogance, of industrial revolution and self-made men, the British class system was rigorously enforced by a complicated code of acceptable dress. The English gentleman's wardrobe was enormous, providing for every occasion and activity, and sensitive to every minute fluctuation in fashion emanating from Savile Row. That these fluctuations were infinitely subtle merely made the system more effective, the interloper easier to spot.

Most of the de rigueur outfits conceived at this time pertained to sport — the hunt, the races, the shoot, cricket, rugby football — and the sartorial way was led by the sportsman with most time on his hands, Albert Edward, Prince of Wales. If ever a man was bent on ignoring fatherly advice it was he.

Diana de Marly, in her new book, *Fashion for Men* (Batsford, £14.95) quotes from a letter Prince Albert wrote to his Oxford-bound son: "In dress, with scrupulous attention to neatness and good taste, he will never give in to the unfortunately loose and slang style which predomi-

nates at the present day. He will borrow nothing from the fashions of the groom or the gamekeeper, and whilst avoiding the frivolity and foolish vanity of Dandyism, will take care that his clothes are of the best quality, well made and suitable to his rank and position."

Royal willfulness apart, the impetus for the expansion of the gentleman's wardrobe came from the development of the public-school ideal and what de Marly calls "muscular Christianity." The Aesthetic Movement and Oscar Wilde's troubles had confirmed what the ruling class had long suspected: that learning, sophistication, and culture were dangerously feminine qualities in a man. "The public-school ideal," writes de Marly, "of the simple man, an unquestioning Christian who played the game of life like a game of cricket, and had no truck with challenging ideas, was not equipped for the industrial world of ruthless competition, and that attitude has bedevilled Britain ever since."

A threatened class retreated behind a threadbare philosophy composed anti-intellect-

alism, anti-aestheticism and a passionate commitment to enthusiastic amateurism (the national psyche still finds something slightly distasteful in the concept of a professional sportsman). A chap aspired not to be thought clever, wise or cultivated, but to earn the sobriquet, all-round sportsman.

The upwardly mobile tailors of Savile Row knew an opportunity when they saw it. Led by Henry Poole, who cut a dashing figure in sporting circles and thus attracted patronage for the family firm, they elaborated on basic costumes of convenience and laid down rules for proper dress which might as well have been cast on tablets of stone. Since, at that period, the English gentleman was indeed the lord of the earth and the model for any foreigner who aspired to be thought well-bred or stylish, the costume and the rules were influential throughout the world.

There are, of course, still enclaves of well-defended privilege where both still flourish, but, for most men, they have gradually become irrelevant. And, as that has happened, fashion has appro-

riated many items from the costumes for more generalised leisure wear — the cricket flannels and sweater, the shooting tweeds, even the knickerbockers, the sailing blazer, the golfing cardigan, the hacking jacket and cavalry twill pants, the polo shirt.

It was all done until now in a very discreet and straightforward way, flitting in a forelock-tugging way, some of the class and glamour of the original. This spring all that has changed. The new way with gear is nose-thumbing and amusing. The stripes on the cricket sweater are pretty pastels, the cables are exaggerated. The tweed jackets are cut unstructured and cardigan-comfy in non-traditional lightweight tweeds. The flannels are unpressed and flop happily on to the front of the slightly overdone brogue. The waistcoat under the tweed jacket is tie-tac-man loud or frankly eccentric in a tapestry hunting print design.

Paul Costelloe, one of the most talented and innovative of menswear designers (his womenswear isn't half bad either) has always used wonderfully original tweeds from

both Ireland and Scotland in his ranges. The lightweight summer tweeds are, if anything, even more desirable than the winter ones and are in soft, ready-worn-looking, shades of grey and beige.

Charlie Allen has used some equally beautiful fabrics for this spring and has, in some of his suits, mixed toning fabrics in a manner calculated to make a bookie blush. The effect is light-hearted, witty, and not at all vulgar. The same goes for the bright and busy tweeds and prints which Stephen King has mixed in his cheerful collection.

If the tailors of Savile Row industriously compiled a language of clothes which spoke of correctness and acceptability, then what this generation of designers is talking is the most inventive and amusing of slang. Or just what Albert the Good couldn't abide.



Details

ABOVE: Grey linen jacket 38-44, about £148. Cream linen trousers, about £85. Cream collarless linen shirt (also slate and green) about £80. All by Paul Costelloe from Ireland House Shop, 150 New Bond Street, London W1; S. Fisher, The Piazza, Covent Garden, London WC2; Caroline Berry, Altrincham. Cotton knit cricket slipover (white only with lemon and powder blue stripes at neck) sml, £86 by Artwork from Whistles, 12-14 St Christopher's Place, London W1, and branches; Harvey Nichols, Knightsbridge, London SW1; Lisa Stirling, Manchester; mail order £2.50 p&p from Artwork, 103 Bernadsey Street, London SE1. Argyle socks from a selection at The Sock Shop, W1 Shopping Centre and branches. Tan leather sandals (tan only) 7-12, £55 by Rossetti, 177 New Bond Street, London W1.

TOP RIGHT: Grey and green check single breasted suit (also grey and pink check) 38-42, £270 by Charlie Allen from Jones, 71 Kings Road, London SW3; Barnaby, 18 Kensington Church Street, London W8; Warehouse, Glasgow; Zagger, Chelmsford. Yellow hunting waistcoat, £90 and blue and black striped silk tie with mallards, £15 from a selection at S. Fisher, 23-25 Burlington Arcade, London W1; Paisley Vignella shirt, sml, £55 by Franklin by Roger Dack from a selection at Sprint, 111 Oxford Street, London W1; Burrows and Hare, Paddington Street, London W1. Walking stick, £18.50 from Burberry, 18-22 Haymarket, London SW1; 165 Regent Street, London W1, and Scottish branches.

ABOVE RIGHT: Wool/silk mix tweed single breasted cardigan jacket 38-48 (cream only), £69.95 by Van Gils, from Baron John, 145 Victoria Street, London SW1; Leslies of Bath; Stud Menace, Manchester. Cotton Toile de Jouy hunting waistcoat, £75 by Ben Anderson from Flex at the Trocadero Centre, Piccadilly, London W1; mail order £1.50 p&p. Striped brown wool trousers 28-34, £75 from Stephen King, 315 Kings Road, London SW3 (new shop opens March 14 at 53 Monmouth Street, London WC2). Cream cotton damask shirt sml, £55 by A. G. K. Potter from Sprint, 111 Oxford Street, London W1, and branches. Riding crop, £5 from Hackett Clothiers, 65c New Kings Road, London SW6.

Restore youthful appearance to the face without surgery



The Harley Medical Group is dedicated to the art of restoring beauty using proven medical methods.

For example the Group has a unique medical treatment for the ageing face which reduces and eliminates lines and wrinkles. It is an attractive alternative to costly, conventional surgery and is exclusive to the Harley Medical Group.

Our comprehensive range of treatments include body sculpturing by fat suction, collagen implants, nose and ear re-shaping, breast augmentation, reduction and re-shaping, and upper and lower eyelid surgery.

The Group's fully qualified staff is pleased to discuss client's requirements at any time entirely without obligation.

To arrange an appointment, telephone 01-631 5494 or complete the coupon below for further information. (24 hour answering service).

THE HARLEY MEDICAL GROUP
6 HARLEY STREET, LONDON W1N 1AA

I would like to find out more about the Harley Medical Group and its treatments. Please send me a brochure.

Name: _____ Address: _____

Postcode: _____ Tel. No.: _____

I am interested in the following treatment(s): _____

Post to: The Harley Medical Group, 6 Harley Street, London W1N 1AA. Tel: 01-631 5494

Given £300 worth of Roland Klein clothes, would you be prepared to show them off on a runway in front of an audience? If the answer is Yes, read on . . .

Anyone for a quick twirl?

IN 1835 Dickens, Son and Stevens moved into Hanover House in newly built Regent Street, the elegant thoroughfare designed by John Nash to provide a salubrious route for the Prince Regent's carriage when he drove from his home in Carlton House to Marlborough Park, later to be renamed after his Royal Highness. It was not until 1894 that the highly fashionable emporium became known as Dickens and Jones.

To contribute to the store's 150th anniversary celebrations, the Guardian will be inviting readers to a special, all-action meet-the-Guardian day in Dickens and Jones on Thursday, April 11. Watch this space for all the details. As an appetiser, the list of events to be held includes a chance to meet the editor, Peter Preston, as well as Derek Malcolm, Frank Keating, Colin Spencer, Margaret Dibleen, Patsy Simmonds, and Martin Wainwright. Also on hand to answer questions, fend off criticism and blush at compliments will be the editor of Guardian Women, Jane McLaughlin, and the Managing Editor, Ian Wright.

There will, of course, be a fashion show and a chance to meet one of Britain's best and most successful designers, Roland Klein. And since a day like this would lack a little something without a



From the Roland Klein collection

prize or two, I am organising two competitions. The first is a quiz (questions below) for which the prizes will be an expenses-paid trip to London on April 10, lunch in the Guardian boardroom, the afternoon at Dickens and Jones putting together a wardrobe worth £200, tickets for a London show and overnight accommodation at a top hotel. The winner will spend the following day with us at Dickens and Jones and must be bold enough to take a quick twirl on the runway to show off her new outfit. There will also be an extra prize of a basket of cosmetics in new spring colours from Estee Lauder. Plus some White Linen scent.

The second competition will be held in the store on the day and the prize is clothing worth £250 chosen from Roland Klein's splendid spring collection which is stocked in Dickens & Jones (plus a gift from Lauder). Roland, the man who has designed the new uniforms for British Airways staff (part of their chic new up-market image), will present the prize himself at the end of the day.

1 Which no longer so tiny retail stores group owns Dickens and Jones?
2 Which quite immodest trio of fashion designers won an award last year for their Arresting Dress?
3 Which female Milanese fashion designer celebrated 30 years in the business in 1984?

- 4 What is the name of the latest chain of boutique-style fashion shops aimed at the 25-40 market launched last autumn? Its hopes are not all that's high.
- 5 Which London retailer introduced Giorgio Armani, Norma Kamali, and Azzedine Alaïa to Britain?
- 6 Who gave Mrs Thatcher a giggle and a good publicity shot last March by making a political statement with her T-shirt?
- 7 Which successful chain of retail shops discovered, and capitalised on, the peacock male in 1984?
- 8 Which three designers (or design teams) did I choose to represent 1984 in the Bath Museum of Costume's permanent collection?
- 9 Who is designer, Nolan Miller's, most dashing clothes-horse?
- 10 Which internationally acclaimed designer is currently stoking the fires of East-Meets-West eclecticism down in Kensington?

The answers should be sent to Anne Groves (Fashion Competition), Promotion Department, The Guardian, 119 Farringdon Road, London EC1R 4EE. Needless to say, the competition is not open to employees of the Guardian and Manchester Evening News Ltd., or of Dickens and Jones.

Since you are all so erudite, a tie-breaker may be needed. Sum up in not more than 50 words the kind of outfit you would look for and why. Entries received after March 15 will have missed the boat.

Brenda Polan

Pure New Wool Trousers Nearly HALF PRICE When You Buy Direct!

We supply Britain's finest tailors, including Savile Row, with Yorkshire's finest worsted suitings. A pair of trousers, in our cloth, could reasonably cost you £68 or more.

Buy them from us at only £26.99 (£27.99 inc. p&p) for guaranteed satisfaction or your money back, if returned unworn within 7 days. The quality and comfort of 100% fine wool... with the unique benefit of a special finish which allows machine washing.

Send for free fabric samples and detailed leaflet or order immediately with complete confidence.

24 HOUR TEL: (0454) 27029

Bankers
Direct Mail Order Service
100% Satisfaction Guarantee

COLOUR SILVER GREY CHARCOAL NAVY OATMEAL BROWN LOVAT
WALST (27" 34" 36" 38" 40" 42")
plus £1.00 p&p any value order or charge Visa/Access (delete one)

I enclose cheque/PO for £
Signature _____ Name _____ Address _____
Postcode _____

Accepted by Women's Institute, National Council, and by many other organisations.

WIN!

FABULOUS FIRST PRIZE

The Holiday of a Lifetime
A Delux Caribbean Cruise
for two on P&O's new
Royal Princess with £500
worth of Country Casuals
new CruiseLine Collection.
Plus prizes for runners up.

COUNTRY CASUALS

CRUISELINE COMPETITION

in conjunction with
WOMAN'S JOURNAL

Read Woman's Journal March issue and come to Country Casuals to find out more about this wonderful competition.



Solzhenitsyn: a biography, by Michael Scammell (Hutchinson, £18)

Eleven years ago, when Solzhenitsyn was denying the Soviet regime from his little Moscow apartment, he seemed the very incarnation of the adage that Russian writers are their nation's parliament. Now he lives behind a stockade in the Vorkuta woods dismissed by many of his former admirers in the West as a reactionary crank. The pendulum of Western fashion is cruel.

This vast biography — 1,000 pages long — has the weight to swing the pendulum back in his favour. It is an exhaustive attempt to sift the truth from the myth-making in Solzhenitsyn's own memoir, *The Oak and the Call*, as well as a painstaking search for the autobiographical thread which runs through his fiction. It is the biography of a conversion experience, the coming awake of a Russian conscience.

Scammell's central achievement is to recover the young Solzhenitsyn, the Leninist adolescent who and his devoted grandfather Zakhara that he was glad he could no longer inherit the family estates, the earnest and orthodox young literature student who visited Stalin's birthplace and inscribed his

doggerel on the cover of his exercise books.

When the prophet Solzhenitsyn thunders that the Soviet regime robbed his people of their memory, he knows intimately the human cost of collectively enforced social amnesia. It was only through the power of his own fiction that he was able to evoke the splendour of his grandfather Zakhara's estate in the pages of *August 1914* and, through the saggle of the word, come into his lost inheritance.

Solzhenitsyn's selfrighteousness is the righteousness of the convert. His bitterest scorn has always been reserved for those who criticised Stalin only to pardon Lenin, yet it was for a Leninist critique of Stalin's "faithfulness" that he was sent to the gulag.

Beneath the savage condemnation of anyone who collaborates with the Soviet system, one can just detect the working of a painful memory: the moment at the grotesquely named New Jerusalem camp when he agreed to serve as a KGB informer. Although he seems never to have delivered anyone up to the KGB, he always regarded this as the moral nadir of his life.

Later, in the exaltation of standing upright at last — after the publication of *Ivan Denisovich's* — he was seized by the temptation of castigating

those — like his editor Tvardovsky — who he believed, with unyielding rectitude, were still on their knees. Like his mentor Tolstoy's savage denunciations of "sexuality", Solzhenitsyn's moralism is built on the darkest personal confrontation with what he condemns.

When Solzhenitsyn says that it was the camps which made him, the truth is more ironic than he realises. His fellow dissidents always believed that many of the most difficult features of his adult personality — secretiveness, cunning, ruthlessness, suspicion of others — were the indelible mark of the zek.

Other traits of his character have deeper Russian roots. The millenarian conception of the writers' mission he inherited from Pushkin and Tolstoy, and also shared with the heroic women, Anna Akhmatova, Nadezhda Mandelstam, Marina Tsvetayeva (who figures nowhere in Solzhenitsyn's pantheon).

His blindness towards the West is also a deeply rooted Russian inheritance. Scammell makes this point by citing the famous cosmopolitan of Russian radicals, Alexander Herzen, who wrote from his London exile in the 1860s: "I see the inevitable doom of old Europe and feel no pity for anything that

Michael Ignatieff reviews a new biography of Solzhenitsyn

now exists, neither the peaks of its culture nor its institutions."

In Czarist Russia this tradition of declamation co-existed with rich examples of contract like the Flaubert-Turgenev friendship and Morozov's patronage of Matisse. The Soviet era's closing of cultural frontiers reinforced every form of provincial chauvinism and distrust against the West.

One begins to understand these diatribes and the deep artistic and moral conservatism which lies beneath them when one notes that Solzhenitsyn was not walled away from contact, not only with Western modernist literature — Joyce, Kafka and Proust — but also from the pre-revolutionary Russian modernists — Bely, Blok, and Mandelstam.

When one understands that the spines of his own modernist inheritance had been broken, one begins to grasp the heroism of his own literary education in the camps, setting off into Siberia armed only with Vladimir Dahl's Russian dictionary and a notebook of Russian proverbs. Small wonder then that he conceives of literature as a heroic profession, the rescue of a people's language from the enforced amnesia of the gulag. In the period of his exile in the West, however, this millenarian conception of the writer's role encountered the

Western media star system, with grotesque results. Scammell is scathing about most of Solzhenitsyn's jeremiads since 1974. Solzhenitsyn the creative artist saved the literary honour of his nation; Solzhenitsyn the publicist and public figure often argued with a rhetorical coarseness worthy of Ives.

Millenarian self-assurance has its dangers, but also its compensations. When Scammell went to visit the sage behind his stockade in the Vorkuta woods, he found him working like a titan on his novels, oblivious to the pendulum of Western judgment.

One may want to believe him, for our sake as well as for his, but one cannot help hearing the tolling bell of one of his favourite Russian proverbs: "You are born in a clear field, but you die in a dark wood."

JULIAN BARNES has won this year's Geoffrey Faber Memorial Prize for *Flaubert's Parrot* (Corgi). An elaborate and ingenious haunting on the novelist and his territory which is one of the best of recent fictions about fictions. Lady Faber presented the prize yesterday at a lunch in Queen's Square. This year's judges were Anita Brookner, Norman Shrapnel, and Andrew Sinclair.

Matthew Coady's



DOCK BRIEFS

IN THE case of the Sussex vampire Sherlock Holmes reflects "I never got your limits, Watson." In this book, an autobiography of Michael Coady, the vampire is a cross between a Victorian scholar and something out of G. A. Henty. All in all, a jaunty addition to the legend though its sentimental passages are more redolent of *Coronation Street* than *Batman*.

There are Holmesian echoes again in M. J. Trow's *The Adventures of Inspector Leach* (Macmillan, £7.95). The policeman so frequently authorised by the Great Detective solves 10 bizarre killings, is twice seduced and finally saved from death as a circus ring's human cannonball. This is a murder mystery with a twist. Swinburne and Wilde joining the crosswalk. It's a gas.

Monkey Fuzzle, by Paula Gosling (Macmillan, £7.95). Death on the campus (what again?). Done, though, with immense style. Vicious old suspects have more motives than published theses. Has splendidly stage-managed finale.

Reckless, by Colin Dunne (Secker, £3.50). Sedate northern town twinned with Gomorrah as murder and blackmail are uncovered. Cast includes sedate agony aunt and looney up at the Hall. Breathless, preposterous and utterly readable.

The Quiet Stranger, by John Buxton Hinton (Crime Club, £7.50). Industrial exploitation of Victorian love provides backdrop to homicide in rural Derbyshire. Detection is simplistic but a superbly atmospheric tale with trimmings as femme fatale turns old heads in hydropathic spas.

Minogue's doxy

Ben Pimlott on studying ideology

Allen Powers: *The Pure Theory of Ideology*, by Kenneth Minogue (Weidenfeld, £16.95).

ONE MAN'S meat is another man's poison. Or, alternatively, one man's truth is another man's ideology. As Kenneth Minogue cheerfully admits, ideologies are slippery things. They purport to be confrontational, but actually take up a position above the battle. And so, perhaps, does Professor Minogue. Indeed, in this erudite, urbane and delightfully acrobatic monograph, the author is at pains never actually to engage the enemy.

Where most of us think we have beliefs while other misguided souls suffer from ideology, Minogue gives us "ideology" a specific meaning, attached to a particular mental phenomenon. This is his pure theory, which has at its core the formulation "that all evils are caused by an oppressive system." What oppressive system? This "alien power" may vary. For Marxists, the alien power is the world market, or capitalism; for nationalists, imperialism; for feminists, patriarchy; for gay rights campaigners it is "society", and so on.

Minogue's mission is to exorcise the alien powers, and banish the concept of oppression. "The idea of ideology is clearly a solution," he says. "The problem is, what is the problem?" Minogue sees no single inven-

tor of ideology. On the other hand he is in no doubt that Karl Marx was, and remains, the single outstanding exponent. If it is an exaggeration to claim (with A. N. Whitehead) that all philosophy is a series of footnotes to Plato, "there is hardly any exaggeration at all in saying that ideology is a footnote to Marx." Even those ideologists who hate his doctrines usually pay him the tribute of imitation.

Thus Marxism, anarchism, fascism, racism (even some forms of anti-racism), feminism, liberalism and conservatism — all the isms except classical liberalism and conservatism — belong to a single family, consciously or unconsciously loyal to the teachings of a single demonic patriarch and remaining, like him, possessed or dominated by the idea of structural explanation. (The "idea of structural explanation" is the need to explain things

which might otherwise not require a general explanation. To give an example from the social sciences: where Professor Minogue sees thirty or forty per cent of citizens choosing not to vote for their own individual reasons, the ideologist will talk of "electoral apathy" and look for a theory.)

Thus created, ideology is the enemy of clarity and rationality in public life, the enemy of "academic inquiry" as traditionally conducted in universities, the enemy of the liberal practice of politics itself, because "ideology is a jealous revelation, and it permits nothing else to be envisioned but the revelation itself."

If, however, all this sounds a wee bit polemical, even a wee bit ideological, Professor Minogue has an answer: it is characteristic of the ideologist to insist "that whoever criticises ideology must himself be an ideologist" and that the critic of criticism must be an apologist.

But not so fast. The problem with Minogue's critique is not the fact or even the nature of

many of his criticisms, but that he commits the very crime of which he accuses the ideologists: identifying a single enemy, an alien power. Indeed, there is an element of titling as windmills about the whole exercise.

For all his "pure theory", Minogue's ideology is a fluid concept. But the "Marxism" that supposedly underlies it is of a vulgar and old-fashioned kind. Thus, the author claims that for most of the present century, "ideologists" have believed that the first step towards concentrating power into the hands of the liberating class "has actually been taken in the Soviet Union and other ideological societies." If so, then "ideologists" are so narrow and cranky a group that it is scarcely sport to attack them.

Last Seen Alive, by Dorothy Simpson (Michael Joseph, £3.95). Darling of sixties Upper Sixth strangled on return to home town. Fuzz disinter kind of kind that used to make Greek tragedies.

A Dying Fall, by June Thomson (Constable Crime, £7.95). Inspector Finch feels his intuitive way round case of businessman croaked in retirement. Admirably fulfils its contract with reader to baffle then surprise.

Souls in amber

Emma Tennant on a Bloomsbury pastiche

The Brandon Papers, by Quentin Bell (Chatto, £3.95).

"I HAD only to invent an excuse, take the train to London and, instead of being a married woman, become a young man with a girl on my arm strolling through the Galleria in Milan. Herein lies the theme of a Spoof (down to a portrait of Lady Brandon on the cover 'attributed to James McNeill Whistler by Professor Bell')."

And, thrown in for good measure, we are told there is "no evidence that Lady Brandon ever knew or even corresponded either with Leonard or Virginia Woolf." So where we must wonder, does this leave us, glad though we may be that the correspondence didn't take place? Well actually, the point is that in the Temple of Paganism in the grounds and a Nottingham lace wedding, it's a kind of Paganism, with Lady Brandon's bottom whipped in the presence of the servants, the wicked Sir Charles. It seems fortunate, in many ways, that Lady Brandon never did

correspond with either Leonard or Virginia Woolf.

It's hard to see a book such as *The Brandon Papers* as either light or heavy literature — it is many things, many, as George Orwell used to say, a piece of music, or boom, zoom. Possibly the clue to the fearlessness and strained ponderousness of the tone is that it's a mixture of both, and not incidentally it is many things where the young Mary Portman (later Lady Brandon) cavorts in the Rue de Rivoli or the conservatories of great country houses, and it's decidedly boom zoom when the mores of the day are brought leaving to light: philanthropy, sexual repression, etc.

Then, after a pretty disgusting and post-prandial in the Temple of Paganism in the grounds and a Nottingham lace wedding, it's a kind of Paganism, with Lady Brandon's bottom whipped in the presence of the servants, the wicked Sir Charles. It seems fortunate, in many ways, that Lady Brandon never did



Quentin Bell

correspond with either Leonard or Virginia Woolf.

However, *The Brandon Papers* would have been more bearable if the characters had some fictional life: as it is, poised between supposedly real people who are dead, and the deadness of failed characters, there is a strong sense of Souls in Amber. "Today there is hardly anyone who remembers the fourth baronet," writes her Ladyship, alias Professor Bell. "I would like, if I had the art to bring him back to life in these pages." That's the trouble, if there isn't the art. The whole exercise can leave the reader cold, too.

THE DAY IN POLITICS

SEX OFFENCES

Clash on kerb crawlers

By Colin Brown

A LABOUR MP, Mr Tom Cox, yesterday joined Tory MPs to prevent the first clause of the Sexual Offences Bill being removed during the committee stage in the Commons.

The Labour members of the committee, led by Mr Alf Dubs and Mr Clive Soley, the Opposition spokesman on the Home Office, argued that the bill, as drafted, could lead to innocent drivers being arrested and prosecuted for asking women a question in the street.

The bill makes kerb crawling for soliciting purposes a criminal offence for the first time. But the attempt to remove the first clause was defeated by 10 votes to seven on a free vote.

Two Tory MPs, Mr Matthews (Farnham) and Mr W. J. Fox (Wokingham), voted with the Labour MPs.

Opponents of the clause proposed to introduce a new clause which would make it an offence for a man to "persistently solicit women (or the same women) in a manner which causes nuisance or fear."

Miss Janet Footes (C, Plymouth Drake) who sponsored the backbench bill, said she had spoken to the chairman of the Criminal Law Revision Committee which had recommended a criminal offence. He had told her that the committee had not wanted to introduce the concept of a "persistent" offence into the law.

Mr Mellor said that those driven to distraction by kerb crawling would not understand that 50 men soliciting women on two occasions and acting persistently would be guilty of a criminal offence, but one hundred men soliciting once would not. He said one of the strong features of the bill was its ability to act as a deterrent. The aim was to stop kerb crawling, which was regarded by residents as a nuisance whenever it took place.

Mr Cox said his Tooting constituency was faced with an enormous problem of kerb crawling and hundreds of women had protested because they had been offended by the approaches of

Rebellion over home sales cash defused after Gow concession to backbenchers

HOUSING

By Alan Travis

THE Housing Minister, Mr Ian Gow, last night announced the major concession on local authority capital spending in an attempt to avert a backbench conservative rebellion over a cutback in the proportion of council house sales receipts that local authorities can spend.

Seventy-four Conservative MPs had signed an early day motion protesting that the proportion of capital receipts which a council can spend within one year is to be cut from 40 per cent to 20 per cent.

The Labour Opposition thought they were being crafty yesterday in putting down a motion for debate during the Opposition day in the Commons which echoed the early day motion signed by the potential Conservative rebels.

But Mr Gow attempted to defuse the rebellion by announcing that, contrary to the Government's original proposals, local authorities will now be allowed to retain 100 per cent of receipts from the sale of council houses built especially under low-cost home ownership schemes. But the percentage cutback will still apply to the bulk of council house sales.

Mr Jeff Rooker, the Shadow Housing Minister,

opening the debate, said the cutbacks were building up a "massive crisis" for the future. The order would mean a cutback of \$40 million in housing spending for the city of Birmingham alone and would lead to the end of new build housing for the elderly and the disabled, a halting of structural repairs for high rise flats and no funds for improvement grants.

He cited the backing of the construction industry for his protest, saying that large building firms had set up special divisions to undertake work financed from these receipts.

New house building in England and Wales was now only at the rate of 180,000 per year compared with 285,000 new homes started each year under the last Labour Government.

The Prime Minister had pledged that local authorities selling their capital assets should be able to use the substantial profits to build special units for old people for which there was serious need. Yet this cutback would make that impossible.

Mr Rooker said he had a sheaf of letters from Conservative and Labour councils up and down the country protesting at the crisis caused by the cuts.

"The list of local authorities affected by this measure drawn up by the Institute of Housing is a catalogue of disasters as a result of stopping local authorities spend-



Mr Rooker: 'Building a massive crisis for future'

ing their own money," he said.

He appealed to the potential Conservative rebels to support the Opposition motion, saying that the Government had admitted that they did not know how much money was involved and what was the level of unexpected receipts.

Mr Gow said the cutback from 40 to 20 per cent in the proportion of capital receipts that could be used was an essential part of the policy of reducing inflation and sustaining economic growth.

"A cash limit is set each year for local authority capital expenditure. It is per-



Mr Rooker: 'Building a massive crisis for future'

fectedly true that there was underspending on the local authority capital account in 1981/82 and 1982/83 but that underspend of £533 million in the first year and £870 million in the second year was more than offset by an overspend on current account. In 1983/84 the local authority cash limit was exceeded by £68 million on current account and this year the overspend could be as high as £650 million. It is almost certain that there could be a much larger overspend next year, as high as £1,000 million, if no action is taken."

Since 1979, 740,000 council houses have been sold and local authorities have accumulated receipts of about £5 billion, he said.

Mr John Heddle (C, Mid-Staffs) intervened to ask the minister for an assurance that the proportion would not be cut again next year.

But Mr Gow could only say that it was reviewed every year and discussions were taking place about better ways of controlling capital expenditure of local authorities. "The present system is the reverse of perfect," he said.

The minister announced that low cost home ownership schemes were to be exempted from the order after warnings from Conservative backbenchers that such schemes would dry up. "I have reacted to the legitimate concerns of my honourable friends," he said.

Local councils will be able to spend 100 per cent of receipts from schemes when they build for sale and where the council allows the developer to build for sale under licence on land it already owns. About 70,000 houses have been built under these schemes since 1979.

Mr Gow concluded: "I understand that the reduction in the proportion is a tough measure, but keeping public expenditure down is a tough business."

The Labour motion was defeated 314 votes to 206 (government majority 98). Only a handful of Conservatives were believed to have abstained.

New assault by Tory 'wet' on Thatcher policies

By Martin Linton

The Government's economic policies came under the most sustained and systematic attack from its own back benches yesterday when Sir Peter Tapsell, the Conservative MP for East Lindsey and one time Treasury spokesman on the Tory front bench, delivered a speech to the Tory Reform Group in Oxford.

He focused his attack on a "small group of theorists" who have "hijacked" British economic policy throughout the world recession and whose policies he claimed, had led, among other things, to mass unemployment, industrial output lower than it was six years ago, the first deficit on Britain's manufacturing trade, the lowest sterling exchange rates and almost uniquely high real interest rates.

"Having produced disaster," he said, "they proclaim success. They announce that there is no alternative to the policies they have been following and that what this country needs — and is going to get — is more of the same. This is the economics of the mad house."

He held up the economics of President Reagan as a shining example for the Government to follow and urged them to learn "the lessons of Reaganomics." In particular that reflationary deficit budgeting can increase employment with little cost in terms of inflation and that little importance should be attached to FBR targets and Budget deficits.

These points, he said, were obvious and elementary, "but they must astonish our monetarist ministers. The real world must periodically have some impact on Treasury ministers as, in the course of their long, ideological Odyssey, they occasionally stumble across the economic facts of life."

Ministers are likely to find it particularly sailing that President Reagan, whom they have always regarded as ally on economics issues, is now being held up by as proponent a "wet" as Sir Peter Tapsell as an example for them to follow.

Sir Peter also poured scorn on the notion that the strong dollar, high US interest rates and the large US trade and budget deficits are a consequence of the UK economy, as government ministers have been arguing for the last few months.

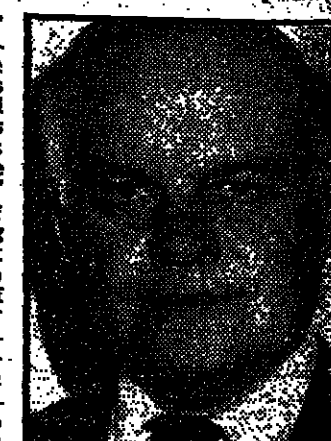
"It is strange to see those who have sworn by the merits and inviolability of market

forces telling President Reagan to 'manage' his currency, particularly when some of them have been conspicuously absent at managing their own," he said.

"I have little doubt that the dollar will weaken in due course, possibly in quite a dramatic fashion, but it is a pathetic illusion to suppose that this will solve our problems for us."

"The harsh fact is that the US deficit disappeared, it even began to decline, in my judgment, many things worse than Britain, and better," said Sir Peter, pointing out that he has for a long time earned his living as a stockbroker.

He also said that the now vaunted glimmerings of a British industrial recovery in



Sir Peter: 'A disaster'

last two years were largely a result of the expansionary and Reagan policies of President Reagan stimulating British export industries and "over-inflating to some extent the negative influences of our own economic policies."

He urged the Chancellor to drop his "excessively deflationary" policies in his new budget and replace them with policies which would stimulate investment, growth and job-creation without threatening inflation.

The right policies for a boom were seldom the best policies for a slump, yet British seemed to be acting on that economic assumption, he said. When the price of oil was soaring the answer was to cut public expenditure and push up interest rates, yet when the price of oil was again to cut public expenditure and push up interest rates. "Surely," he said, "there must be some mistake."

BLACK SECTIONS

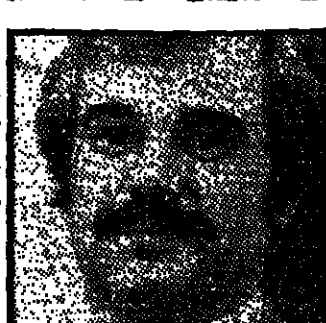
Out of step with Kinnock

By Seamus Milne

LABOUR'S new general secretary, Mr Larry Whitty, has said that he supports local black sections in the party, and opposes the so-called "one member, one vote" system for selecting parliamentary candidates.

On both these internal controversies Mr Whitty has put himself on the moderate side of

the fence from the Labour leadership. Mr Neil Kinnock and Mr Roy Hattersley, have opposed black sections as divisive and



Mr Larry Whitty

strongly support a change in the selection and reelection system.

Mr Whitty's views are revealed in the March edition of Labour's theoretical monthly journal, *New Socialist*. Arguing for local black sec-

tions if constituency parties want them. Mr Whitty says: "If I were a black member of the party I would be very upset that a party which can accommodate all sorts of special interests in its constitution has nothing for blacks, and I'd have the general impression that the party wants black votes, and to some extent their activity, but no black MPs or parliamentary candidates."

The new general secretary's position on the parliamentary selection process is just as forthright. "I don't think that a straightforward one person, one vote selection process for candidates is the right solution, personally: it wipes out the role of the trade unions and undermines the representative responsibilities of the general committees of local parties." There is a danger of being driven down the road of democracy by referendum, he thinks.

STUDENTS

Militant move

ACTION against the alleged recruitment of students by supporters of Militant under the Labour Party's banner was taken yesterday by the party's national executive committee, writes Colin Brown.

The committee decided to write to the official student recruitment organisation of the party, the National Organisation of Labour Students, emphasising that it was the only body authorised to represent students within the party.

An attempt to declare the appeal committee to set out the principles of socialism by which the party intends to differentiate itself from Militant supporters was held this week.

referred back to the party's youth committee.

An inquiry into the operation of FEELS was carried out by the youth committee, which requested action by the NEC.

One of the reasons the NEC refused to take harsher action against FEELS was that it wanted to abide by the party's conference decision that there should be no return to the list of proscribed organisations.

The retiring general secretary of the Labour Party, Mr Jim Mortimer, brushed aside suggestions yesterday that his letter was inspired by a desire to prevent further Militant entry into the Labour Party.


He insisted that action was being taken because of reports that FEELS was in effect poaching on NOLS's recruitment.

Robert Asprin's
new **THIEVES' WORLD** adventure

Shadows of Sanctuary

Fantastical forays into
the alien world of
Sanctuary – a mythic
land of sword-play,
sorcery, magic and
mayhem.

£1.95



50
Fifty Penguin Years

One more heave, lads, all together

The dollar's relentless rise on the world's foreign exchange markets was thrown sharply into reverse yesterday when European central banks, sensing that the psychological moment was high, indulged in a short, sharp dollar selling operation. Even without any direct help from the US Federal Reserve Board (whose masters deemed it inopportune to be undermining the currency so soon after the President had been sweet mouthing it up) the banks succeeded in knocking a record 5 per cent off the sterling dollar rate in a matter of hours. The dollar recovered a bit in the afternoon, but the operation had already proved that the central banks, even without the mighty Fed, have been far from powerless.

The window of opportunity was provided by Mr Paul Volcker, chairman of the Fed and arguably the most influential man in the world as far as financial markets are concerned. Wall Street analysts are paid vast sums to read his Sphinx-like mind. But on Tuesday he dropped the riddles and bluntly told the House Banking Committee that recent central bank intervention to stem the rise of the dollar had not been successful enough. This immediately set the markets guessing. Do they believe the President or the Chairman of the Fed who (in contrast to his initiating role in monetary policy) merely executes decisions taken by the Treasury where intervention is concerned? Will the real auto-cue please stand up. Whatever the truth of it the central banks realised that the very confusion that had stemmed the recent manic rise of the dollar provided the perfect time to intervene to help it abate down the cliff face.

Of course the central banks cannot cure the dollar problem. In the longer term the US administration must do something to bring down the \$200 billion plus Budget deficit which (as Professor Hayek reminded us yesterday) is sucking in a large part of the world's savings thereby making capital for investment elsewhere both scarcer and more expensive. But what should be done now? If yesterday's foray into coordinated intervention was the most dramatic manifestation of the agreement in principle reached at the 1983 Williamsburg Summit, then now is the time to pursue another Summit principle: convergence of economic policies. So far this has meant an over

reliance on tight monetary policies. What is needed now is convergence of fiscal policies. That doesn't mean every country converging on Mrs Thatcher's obsession with progressively reducing Government borrowing. It means the United States taking real steps to reduce its own Budget deficit while other industrial nations — notably Japan and the nations of the EEC — take steps to ease their own tight fiscal policies.

A simultaneous movement of this kind could cushion the fall of the dollar and induce a more prolonged recovery in the rest of the world, which has been living too much off the crumbs from President Reagan's table. If yesterday's foray has proved one thing it is that the governments of the world are not so helpless to influence events as they would have us believe. If intervention be the name of the new game, let it be played on the world stage and with all the participants taking an active role.

Don't hector Mr Lange

Even though we do not agree with it, we can understand the American objection to the New Zealand government's exclusion of ships equipped with nuclear weapons or reactors from its ports. It is estimated that as many as four out of five US warships fall into one or both of these categories: and since the US Navy never discloses which of its ships are nuclear and which not, the ban effectively puts New Zealand off limits altogether. This, the Americans argue, makes a mockery of Anzus, the 33-year-old defence pact of Australia, New Zealand and the US, and they have therefore begun to take punitive measures against Mr David Lange's Labour administration.

What passes our understanding altogether, though, is the way in which Mrs Thatcher fell over herself to condemn New Zealand's stance during her visit to Washington last week — unless it really is true that she was trying to dredge up every possible means of appealing her host (who casually torpedoed starting the moment she bowed herself out). This gratuitous intervention in the affairs of another Commonwealth country, of an alliance which has nothing to do with Britain and of a region in which Britain has no strategic interests, is something the redoubtable Mr Lange will probably wish to take up while he is here this week. The fact that the Royal Navy is due to visit New Zealand late next year, and that it too never reveals whether individual ships carry nuclear arms, hardly seems sufficient reason to join in the public

bullying of Wellington. If her main concern is the potential effect of New Zealand's policy on the anti-nuclear movement in Britain and Nato, silence would still have been a more judicious response.

The only participant in the great Anzus furor to exhibit the reputedly exclusively Thatcherite quality of consistency is in fact Mr Lange. He campaigned on an anti-nuclear platform in the election he handsomely won and expounded his policy at the United Nations. All the evidence suggests that his electorate is strongly in favour of his position. Nor is the wish he professes to stay in Anzus illogical or an attempt to have his cake and eat it. Anzus is not a Pacific Nato with an integrated military structure, but merely a treaty requiring its signatories to act jointly against an attack on any one of them. Mr Lange's goal of keeping nuclear weapons out of the South Pacific is not inconsistent with this commitment, especially as no nuclear power (with the possible exception now of the US) poses any threat to New Zealand. The fact that Mrs Thatcher upholds and expands Britain's role as a nuclear missile-carrier gives her no right to join in the attempt to make New Zealand knuckle under.

The land of blue dragons

Under Conservative governments in days not so long gone by, today's Commons debate on Welsh affairs would be a straight party political up and downer. The red shirts, with the wind from the Taff river at their backs, would put the English Tories under pressure from the off. The old songs would be sung, and some bandy-legged wizard would rattle up the political points as the miners up front pushed the English all over the park. Today, it all looks a lot more vulnerable. England may still be incapable of beating Wales at the National Stadium, but Cardiff now has three Tory MPs to Labour's one, while the Conservative Party is once again a force in Welsh politics. As recently as 1966, Labour won 32 of the 36 seats in Wales, with 3 to the Tories (two of them on the northern Costa Geriatrica) and the obligatory Liberal in Montgomery. Today, Labour holds a bare majority, with 20 out of 38 seats; the Tories have 14, and the Liberals and Plaid Cymru two each. Since 1963, Wales has been less a Labour heartland, more a part of electoral southern Britain.

These changes reflect the changing social and economic shape of Wales. As ever, this is most marked in the south,

where most of the Welsh live. Six years ago tomorrow, Wales voted by four to one against plans to set up a Welsh Assembly with devolved powers. Today, in a Wales which is ever more conscious of its British identity, the economic bedrock of traditional Labour support is breaking up before our eyes. Nowhere is this clearer than in the coal industry. Seventy years ago, a quarter of a million men worked in the pits; today, Wales's 21 surviving coal mines employ a mere 21,500 miners. Over the past 12 months, the South Wales miners have waged a heroic and disciplined fight to prevent the further contraction of their industry. The strike in South Wales has been almost entirely non-violent and, until very recent days, it has been prodigiously united. But, for all that, it is the defensive unity of an industrial ghetto. The real characteristics of the valleys today are mass unemployment (now 19.2 per cent in Mid-Glamorgan) and a steady shift to high technology industry. Wales has the highest concentration of Japanese industrial investment in Britain. Today's typical valley employers are no longer Guests or Crawshays, or even British Steel and the NCB; increasingly they are Aitwa, Hitachi, Matsushita and Sekisui.

These changes do not necessarily offer rich political pickings for the Tories. The Welsh Secretary, Mr Nicholas Edwards, who sits for the one-time Labour agricultural seat of Pembroke, is very well aware that Wales's many livestock and dairy farmer voters are in rebellious mood over EEC subsidies. For Welsh Tories, as for Welsh Labour, the Alliance poses an increasing political challenge. The SDP's strong showing in the one Welsh by-election of this parliament, Cynon Valley, is a reminder of that. And it will be well worth watching the Alliance showing in May's Welsh council elections. In every way, the Welsh identity is changing. Channel 4's excellent current series, *The Dragon Has Two Tongues*, is drumming that point home every Wednesday evening. Politically, though, Wales speaks with three or even four voices today. But good luck at Murrayfield on Saturday, boys.

When the wool starts thinking

To the best of our knowledge the sheep in the Yorkshire Dales, which are mostly Swaledales or Dalesbreds, have yet to master the technique of crossing cattle grids by curling up and rolling over them. Yet the sheep surrounding Blaenau Ffestiniog, which are a different breed, have learned

how to do it (to the annoyance of the town, which may have to put up a fence) and so have the lowland sheep of southern Sweden. Among the questions which immediately arise are how long it will take the Swaledales to learn and whether, when they do, they will be demonstrating the theory of formative causation. This theory, which was developed by Dr Rupert Sheldrake, has been much discussed in our Futures pages and is abominated by the editor of *Nature* who thinks Dr Sheldrake's book is a candidate for burning. If the sheep have learned the cattle grid is already obsolescent. If cows learn the dodge it will be obsolete. All those gates will have to be put back.

Somewhat simplified, the theory states that when several members of a species have first performed a feat it becomes easier for other members to do so, regardless of time and place. A prime example is the young cuckoo which, because of its parents' lifestyle, never sees them. It migrates at a different time of year and yet finishes up at the same place. Dr Sheldrake postulates that genetic programming is inadequate to explain this and similar phenomena and that another conduit of information, a biological "field" analogous with a magnetic field, must be sought. It may of course be that sheep pick up the trick by observation, even though contact between those in Gwynedd and those in North Yorkshire is limited. To eliminate that possibility an isolated control group is required, and the Falklands sheep spring inevitably to mind. (At present they are blowing themselves up by treading on Argentinean mines, so that the theory of formative causation, if valid, permits mimicry but confers no evolutionary advantage in the sense of avoiding premature death.)

The other possibility is that the sheep of Blaenau Ffestiniog, and of the Malmoeus region of Sweden, are exceptionally gifted. The Welsh ones are noted for their tenacity, and not merely on precipitous ledges. They sleep, for example, on the white lines in the middle of mountain roads, and the only satisfactory reason appears to be that that is where their ancestors used to sleep before the roads were metalled. They thus make the valid point that Welsh people are not the only claimants to the principle. But if Sheldrake is right it is only a matter of time before the Falklands sheep assert themselves. When they do perhaps the humans can be offered a headage payment so that the Falklands can go out of people in the way that farmers go out of milk. In that case the controversy would reach an unexpectedly ovine, even sheepish, conclusion.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

How an MI5 inquiry would clear the name of my friend

Sir.—The material thrown up by the Channel 4 20/20 Vision programme is certainly serious enough to be thoroughly investigated and evaluated; and I hope that it will be possible not only to discover whether there has been improper interference with the political processes, but also to produce evidence to substantiate the smearing of those mentioned in the programme — such as the late Harry Newton.

Harry Newton was a personal friend from the early 1970s. He influenced me politically in many ways, and I was always happy to draw on his considerable experience and political wisdom. Despite his failing health, he spoke at a Liberal conference in London shortly before his recent death and it was, ever, valuable to experience his warmth and good counsel.

Harry Newton's whole political life was an example of integrity and honesty, even if it led him into difficult personal situations. I

can recall his distress at being ostracised by a few former trade union colleagues enough to see his lot in with the Liberals in Leeds.

The circumstances of the termination of his employment with the Workers' Educational Association in Leeds, and the closure of Firooz College in Birmingham with the consequent loss of his lecturing post, were examples of the price of integrity, not of any kind of self-out.

In later years, after a lifetime of determined atheism, he told me rather shamefacedly that he had begun to attend Quaker meetings and to ponder whether there were spiritual realities to which he had been blind hitherto.

I cannot think of a single instance of bitterness or of deviousness that would begin to suggest that he could conceivably have been an informer. Those making such allegations must produce evidence rather than have the

memory of such a friend and colleague marred. — Yours faithfully, Michael Meadowcroft, MP, (Leeds W), House of Commons.

Sir.—Why doesn't Michael Heseltine follow his own precedent? His proper course is to offer the IBA immunity from prosecution to enable the MI5 film to be shown, thus establishing his democratic credentials; then to renege on the promise by encouraging the law officers to prosecute Miss Massiter; thus enabling a second jury a chance to agree with him about the Official Secrets Act.

If by any chance it disagreed, it could always be referred to an NHS psychiatrist. — Yours faithfully, Christopher Driver, London N1.

Sir.—There will be many who suspect or believe that CND and the NUM are subject to surveillance by MI5.

However the allegations made by Ms Massiter are wholly convincing insofar as they relate to Harry Newton.

The dead are easy targets for political character assassination, but it does no service to those who are genuinely concerned to discover the truth about political spying on fellow citizens.

If Harry Newton was recruited to MI5 in the 1950s, it is most implausible that he should have delayed joining CND until 1982. Neither would he have had much opportunity to file regular reports on CND headquarters, because by that time he was seriously ill; active, as far as his health permitted, and, as Ms Massiter herself concedes, in the Institute for Workers Control and other socialist organisations; and left London after a greatly disabling heart attack early in 1983.

In any event the only "report" he is specially alleged to have made — on Bruce Kent — was not a fact

but an opinion which, if he ever held it, and whether or not it was or is any truth in it, could have been formed by anyone who reads a newspaper or watches television. Bruce Kent is rightly sceptical that anybody, let alone a government agency, would have paid for such non-information.

As Harry Newton's many friends and colleagues in the Labour movement know perfectly well, the truth is that he was a respected and life-long activist in left-wing political groups. His commitment to socialism was unwavering, and he paid for it more than once in terms of career prospects and of incurring the enmity of powerful people and groups, harassed and persecuted as he was by the police and the courts. The allegations made by Ms Massiter do give cause for concern, not least to Harry Newton's family and friends. As yet they are neither corroborated nor tested, and those who doubt the supporting evidence, if not

the thesis, are also entitled to know more. — Yours faithfully, P. Milson, Personal Representative of Harry Newton, Cambridge.

Sir.—As one who knew Harry Newton for more than 35 years, I find the revelations by Ms Massiter — that he infiltrated CND as a MI5 mole — incredible. If he passed on to them the startling news that Mr Bruce Kent was a crypto-communist, can only assume that this is an example of Harry's quirkish sense of humour.

Unfortunately Harry cannot answer for himself. I can imagine him chuckling to himself while he sits on his cloud, triumphant "We shall overcome" on his lips. It is not funny, however, for his widow and son.

As I do not want my phone to be tapped, I would ask you not to publish my name and address. Name and address supplied.

When one man's view can be another's optical illusion

Sir.—Both sides in the discussion about bias in television news reporting of the coal dispute are missing the point. Their explanations of media bias are inadequate. The real problem lies in the nature of news itself.

It is becoming widely accepted that perception is not a passive one-way process. Our minds must take the barrage of raw data from the outside world and manipulate it in order to make sense of it. We impose our own patterns of meaning on the world.

Optical illusions are an illustration of what happens when we impose the "wrong" meaning at a simple level. But we impose meaning at a much more complex level, too.

You and I see a young man hit another one in the street. You see a bug in a dungheap. I see a meaningless act of violence for pleasure. I see an unemployed young man who has lost hope and dignity, striking out in frustration at an unseeing world.

We can draw two conclusions. The most obvious one is that journalists are human beings who do not see the world as it really is, and, like the rest of us, impose their own patterns of meaning on it.

The second has to do with news values: the criteria by which the newsworkers select an event can be judged. They are important in maintaining the idea that "the news" is the objective truth about the real world.

Most journalists are sincere when they say they believe they are being truthfully objective. But only in maths is there true objectivity — and some physicists would undoubtedly argue with that.

The point is that news values allow us to believe that events have intrinsic qualities which render them newsworthy. But the truth is that we are imposing a particular pattern of meaning on the world.

News values permeate the whole of the media machine and, because all journalists

share more or less the same such set values, it is hardly surprising that one view of the world predominates. That this is unhealthy and probably dangerous should be obvious. Let us take one aspect of these values.

News is about events rather than processes. The way news "sees" the world is as a series of discrete and often unconnected events. Of course, events don't just happen; they have causes and consequences.

Picket-line violence as news is an event. News values will not allow for any other treatment of such violence. Journalists assume that readers are aware of the context. Unfortunately any such awareness usually relies on previous news stories.

Because of the way news "sees" the world, many of us often get the feeling that the world has become a mad, chaotic, meaningless place: the miners must be paid to listen to the ravings of one man; terrorist attacks cannot be carried out by men and women like you and me; kids go to football matches solely for the pleasure of fighting.

According to news, none of these things has causes, and the only consequence is a mad world.

Current explanations of media bias are much too simplistic. We must look for the reasons why the media do not present a greater diversity of views of the world in the way the media machine is put together and how it works. It's no good launching a left-wing paper to redress the balance if it will still be staffed by journalists.

We could really do with an epidemic of mass disillusionment with the media. Perhaps the news media would like to encourage this by prefacing the news with a warning: "This is not The Truth. It's just one way of seeing things." — Yours subjectively, Peter Arnett-Job, Troop Road, Templecombe, Somerset.

Birth of the 10-year blues

Sir.—As representatives of eight organisations working for improvements in postnatal health services, we write to express our joint concern at the further delay over national standards of neonatal intensive care (Guardian, February 22).

The five years originally allocated for implementing standards have become ten. And regions will have to develop strategies for improving facilities within existing budgets. Yet the critical shortage in facilities for very small and ill babies demands urgent action.

Today there is a national shortfall of some 40 per cent in the number of neonatal intensive care cots. Of those available, only 9 per cent have a staffing ratio greater than one nurse per cot, yet the recommended ratio is 4:1. Preliminary results from the most up-to-date profile of neonatal services in the UK indicate paediatricians' extreme concern about current standards. The survey, to be published by Bliss in April, shows that when invited to comment on the provision of, and prospects for, neonatal care, 60 per cent of respondents mentioned the inadequacy of staffing.

During the past 15 years, nine national reports have highlighted the urgent need to improve maternity and neonatal services. In 1980 the Government undertook to establish minimum standards in staffing and equipment for the maternity and neonatal services; yet in 1985 there are still no established national standards.

The overall decline in perinatal mortality over the last ten years reflects all the more credit on obstetric and neonatal services as the proportion of babies at risk because of their low birthweight has increased.

The professionals all agree: they have the knowledge and skill to ensure the healthy survival of small, frail infants. What is lacking is adequate staffing to put this knowledge into practice, and sufficient equipment for neonatal units.

Yet the Government has chosen to ignore the unanimous advice of the professions to provide more money, and continues to argue that the allocation of resources is a matter for individual health authorities.

The truth is that health authorities have little room for manoeuvre. Failing to provide a special allocation of funds to ensure better maternity and neonatal services may produce short-term savings, but it is financially short-sighted. The costs of severe handicap over one lifetime are estimated to be £500,000; the human costs are incalculable.

We call upon the government to establish clear, irreducible minimum standards for maternity and neonatal care, and to provide additional funds.

Ruth Evans, The Maternity Alliance, Moyra Gilbertson, Association for Spina Bifida and Hydrocephalus, Susanna Cleave, Baby Life Support Systems, Jean Lovell-Davis, National Association for the Welfare of Children in Hospital, Bryan Six, Royal Society for Mentally Handicapped Children and Adults, (Sir) John Cox, The Spastics Society, Gill Mallinson, Stillbirth and Neonatal Death Society, Michael Colborne-Brown, Voluntary Council for Handicapped Children.

Saving soils from the toils



Sir.—Christopher Chip-pendale's Grassroots article "How far can we trust the Trust?" (February 23) illustrates just how much the wise planning and use of our resources and heritage depend on detailed knowledge of the land.

Different private and public bodies have varying interests and responsibilities for different aspects of land use, and often find it difficult to see the countryside from a wider perspective.

Where the farm manager's imagination projects fields of barley or grazing cattle, the conservationist may see mature woods or herb-rich meadows. The archaeologist may see the significance and challenge of the humps and bumps in the fields while the forester sees potential for high yielding timber.

What all these people require is a basis on which they might see each other's point of view and allocate sensible priorities for land use. Such a basis is provided by detailed soil maps.

You have published several articles decrying the gross and savage reduction of the Soil Survey of England and Wales (SSEW) including some which point out the efficiency of the organisation in terms of economic bene-

Miscellany at large

Sir.—Without wishing to lay ourselves open to the accusation that a spirit of irony betrays cynicism or callousness about the fate of homeless animals, the staff at Manchester Night Shelter would like to express its satisfaction that the plight of Tina, the dhole-line cat, has finally brought the issue of the closure of DEBS resettlement units to the front-page.

Yours sincerely, Rob Hughes (and four colleagues), Manchester Night Shelter.

Sir.—Your Leader (February 28) on the anti-kerb-crawling Bill ends on a disappointingly facile note.

The problems of evidence are complicated. They would exist whatever the attitude of the police, which turns your comment on regarding some men as being more suspicious than others into a fairly standard "let's not miss a chance to nag at the police" type of remark.

These problems are understood but by no means solved. The search for an answer is not advanced by empty jargon about deconstructing. It is the prostitutes and the kerb-crawlers who wish to involve each other in encounters. Let them, therefore, find ways of "denunciating" their activities and everyone — police, harassed residents and all — will happily cease looking for new legal powers in this connection.

The alternative is Janet Fookes's Bill, Derrick Fysh, Wolverhampton G3 Police Local Consultative Committee.

Sir.—To cause Miss Budd distress because of the policy of South Africa's government is as daft as it would be to picket Mr Higginbottom's

home to protest against Thatcherism.

Higginbottom says (Letters, February 22): "Let there be a thousand Birkenheads."

Good ammunition for South Africa's government, that!

If the Anti-Apartheid people really used their wits, they would see that warmly welcoming more and more of South Africa's athletes would be more likely to embarrass the regime than injuring an innocent young girl. Ah, if only all South Africa's top athletes could and would leave! — Yours faithfully, Arthur Fulham, Redhill, Surrey.

Sir.—Lord Winstanley writes (Letters, February 23): "I will still win whenever I hear a split infinitive." I shall still win whenever I hear "will" instead of "shall." — Yours faithfully, Bernard Withers, Saffron Walden, Essex.

A COUNTRY DIARY.

NORFOLK: A succession of ten nights and days of persistent frost, ice forming on the Norfolk Broads has been thick enough to attract skaters in legions and ice-yachts have been racing where holt-daymakers cruise delectably in summer. There have been massive ice-floes on the tidal reaches of our rivers, powerful enough in their thrust to dislodge posts marking navigable channels in the estuaries. Snowfall has been meagre and the freezing winds have shrivelled marsh vegetation to papery brownness. Even our native evergreens have not escaped damage. As in January, there has been a renewed exodus

of birds from the wetlands and a further influx of continental visitors such as woodcock and bittern. Despite the generally forbidding aspect of the countryside, some frost-free streams and ditches have continued to provide feeding sites for marsh birds. A friend of mine on one day put up no less than five bitterns from a "running" dike fed by a vigorous land-spring and many dykes fringed thickly by trees gathered ice crusts which have been open water here and there in the larger rivers and even near the ready shores of some broads, ducks, geese and swans have managed to halt the forma-

tion of ice, through constant disturbance and perhaps, to some extent, the warmth of their bodies. Remnants of snow cover, have shrunk and largely vanished through the drying action of the winds sweeping over pastures and fields of young corn. This situation has been exploited by wild geese, swans, moor-hens and coot, which have been quick to nibble the grass blades by day, especially when some warmth from the sun has quickened their growth. So, in a patchwork scene, the bite of this winter, though uncommonly severe overall, has not proved wholly disastrous for our wildlife.

E. A. ELLIS



The medicinal leech was the aspirin of its time. John Elkington explains why it could still have a role in the treatment of heart attacks while, below, Malcolm Smith reports on where to search for *Hirudo medicinalis*

How the sucker helped the clot

SOON patients who survive heart attacks may owe their lives to bed-bugs, leeches or even, horror of horrors, the vampire bat. Biopharm, a new company which is rising from the ashes of an old British Steel plant in Swansea, believes that "secretions from blood-sucking animals will be to heart-related diseases what penicillin has been to infective diseases." This may be unsettling news for some of the world's leading biotechnology companies. At this very moment, genetic engineering companies are racing each other to market with a new product, tissue plasminogen activator (t-PA) which can dissolve blood clots — and, hopefully, halt heart attacks in their tracks. Late last year the Californian company Genentech reported that doctors had given intravenous injections of t-PA to 49 patients who were in the midst of heart attacks caused by bloodclots blocking one of the coronary arteries. In 35 cases, the offending clot disappeared within the hour.

But warns Biopharm managing director Dr Roy Sawyer, anyone who has worked with blood-sucking animals knows that tissue plasminogen activation is far from the last word in anti-coagulants. Dr Sawyer, who has led expeditions to Amazonia and Borneo in search of new leech species, was the first scientist this century to find specimens of the world's largest leech, *Haementeria*. "If an animal goes in for sucking blood," he notes, "t-PA is almost the first thing it tries. Later on, it often develops better methods. So t-PA is far from the end of the story."

Dr Sawyer first came across leeches in his native State of South Carolina, where visits to the swimming hole often resulted in encounters with these troublesome parasites. Leeches that attack man belong to the family Hirudinidae. Some species, including the European medicinal leech (*Hirudo medicinalis*), have been used therapeutically for centuries. Among the diseases which leeches were used to treat were mental illness, tumours, rheumatism, gonorrhea and whooping cough. A common treatment for headaches involved applying leeches to each temple and allowing them to draw blood. "They were the aspirin of the day," notes Dr Sawyer, who has spent 20 years studying leech biology. Today, the medical profession tends to dismiss the use of leeches as so much quackery, but scientists like

Dr Sawyer suspect that there was more than a grain of truth in the belief that leeches could have a useful therapeutic effect. Many leeches, for example, have become highly specialised so that they can profitably suck the blood of mammals. As a result, Dr Sawyer points out, "they have a number of biologically active substances which are exquisitely adapted to mammalian physiology. In chemical terms, they are the mirror image of human physiology." And the biochemistry involved can be highly sophisticated. "Most people think that the leech only takes in red blood cells," says Dr Sawyer, "but it also takes in white blood cells. Some of those white blood cells produce fairly potent proteolytic enzymes. If the leech didn't have a mechanism for neutralising them, it would dissolve its own gut — because it may keep the blood in its crop for months."

Once a hungry leech has fastened onto your skin, whether in the depths of the Amazon rain forest or when you plunge your hand into one of Biopharm's tanks, its three jaws of teeth make a Y-shaped incision in your flesh. You shouldn't feel a thing, because the leech's saliva contains an anaesthetic. It also includes a vasodilator, which will enlarge the capillaries around the bite and increase the flow of blood. And, among other salivary wonders, each leech species has developed its own patent method for preventing your blood from clotting. Indeed, if you spot the leech and brush it off, your blood will often continue to flow freely until the leech's anti-coagulant is flushed out of the wound.

The anti-coagulant Hirudin, extracted from the medicinal leech, is already widely used. And Hirudin, Dr Sawyer is convinced, is only the beginning. "There can be no doubt that there is enormous therapeutic potential in the substances we can extract from leeches," he says, "but the problem is one of supply. It is very difficult to get these things in pure form in any quantity. Literally thousands of leeches must be sacrificed to obtain small quantities of Hirudin. The first way around this is to breed leeches, which is why Biopharm has set up the world's first commercial leech farm."

The second approach, and it is one which Biopharm is already exploring, involves the use of genetic engineering techniques to persuade bacteria or yeasts to mass produce leech products which would otherwise be in critically short supply. "It turns out that all the substances that have been characterised in leech salivary glands are small peptides," Dr Sawyer reports, "made up of 40 to 70 amino acids, so they should lend themselves nicely to genetic engineering."

The company is applying for patents on the substances it has extracted from *Haementeria* and other leeches. So far, however, Biopharm's main products are the live leech or its freeze-dried salivary glands. These are sold to neurophysiologists (who need to study the development of simple nervous systems), plastic surgeons (who use them to speed recovery after plastic surgery) and to medical researchers, some of which believe they have shown that leech secretions can help treat certain cancers. The leeches are also sold to schools, colleges, and universities for research purposes.

But leeches are only the beginning, as far as Dr Sawyer is concerned. "We now know of at least nine different biologically active substances found in the salivary glands of leeches," he says, "and we have only just started in this area. Later on, we shall be looking at a range of other blood-sucking animals, such as the fleas, bed bugs, the blood-sucking flies and even the vampire bat."

Seven million leeches were used in London hospitals in 1863

HOMEOPATHISTS take heart: The Medicinal Leech, still sometimes used for blood letting in homeopathic medicine, is not extinct throughout Europe as claimed in 1981. It still occurs in the wild in at least 23 European countries according to the results of a comprehensive study of recent records by J. M. Elliott and P. A. Tullett.

No records were obtained from Portugal and European Turkey, perhaps because the leech population. It has never been recorded in Iceland but Ireland is the only European country in which it has become extinct. The last records there date from the mid-1800s.

In spite of considerable efforts to locate more records, only two medicinal leech localities were tracked down in France in Normandy and in the Camargue. No records were found from Belgium, although they are unlikely not to be present because the animals found in all its neighbouring countries and suitable habitat exists.

In Britain, the medicinal leech has disappeared from some of its former localities but has been recently recorded from some new ones. Its 18 records are distributed widely from the very north of Scotland to Anglesey, the Norfolk coast, and south to Hampshire. Most records are recent but some locations it isn't known if populations are still present.

The medicinal leech, *Hirudo medicinalis*, has been used for blood letting since several centuries BC. Its use is recorded in ancient Rome, Greece and China. The practice was at its peak in the mid 19th century. France imported between 10 and 37 million of them from 1827 to 1843. Seven million leeches were used in London hospitals alone during 1863. They were commonly used to "treat" mental illnesses, tumours, skin disease, gout and whooping cough.

The selection of just one leech species, *H. medicinalis*, mainly green in colour with brown stripes and growing up to 10 centimetres in length, was probably a pragmatic one. The horse leech — the largest of all — is of no use because it won't stick to human skin. The small leech — only two or three centimetres long — will stick but is too small to withdraw enough blood to be of practical value. The biggish leech (4 cm) is generally unreliable in holding on to the skin.

Today, the leech's use in conventional medicine is largely restricted to reducing haematomas, especially after plastic surgery. Its saliva contains substances which anaesthetise the wound area (so that no pain is felt when blood is drawn), dilate the surface blood vessels to increase the flow and act as an anticoagulant. Hirudin, extracted from the bodies of the medicinal leech, is used medicinally as a very effective blood anticoagulant. Leeches

are used regularly in homeopathic medicine. Elliott and Tullett's survey indicates clearly that the medicinal leech is far from being extinct in most of Europe as was concluded as recently as 1981. A current proposal to include the leech in the IUCN Invertebrate Red Data Book is based on this previous, erroneous assessment.

But some populations may soon be classed as vulnerable, a term used to denote species likely to move into the endangered category in the near future. Leech horror stories abound. Oliver Goldsmith quotes a few in his *A History of the Earth and Animated Nature*. Relating a trip by a Dr Hoffmeister with Prince Waldemar of Prussia in Ceylon, Hoffmeister wrote: "We were obliged to have our horses led on before us, which was not particularly agreeable where the blood streaming down their legs made us conscious of the abundance of these land leeches which are the true plague of Ceylon. Rain having fallen the previous day, millions of them had been lured from their hiding places and were soon covering our clothes and tormenting us horribly."

Catastrophe on ice First soundings show that most Britons favour a worldwide freeze on nuclear weapons. Andy Haines reports

IN THE US the Freeze movement, campaigning specifically for a bilateral US-USSR nuclear weapons standstill, is growing in size and vigour. The December national convention of the US Nuclear Weapons Freeze campaign, in St Louis, Missouri, was the largest ever held. It reaffirmed the determination of supporters throughout the US and in spite of the Reagan victory, to work for a comprehensive programme that includes a campaign for the suspension of funds for the testing, production and deployment of nuclear weapons.

In a world in which neither the disarmament movement nor arms negotiations have resulted in the dismantling of a single nuclear weapon or in any significant halt to where the debate has become artificially polarised, the freeze movement is important. It distinguishes between those with a genuine concern

for disarmament and those who use disarmament arguments in the pursuit of nuclear rearmament. There are several reasons for the unexpectedly optimistic view of the participants at the US freeze convention. The results of the election were not as bad as many had feared in terms of freeze support in Congress. The House of Representatives is still securely Democratic and two new pro-freeze Senators were elected. In 1986 the next round of elections will see a preponderance of freeze opponents up for re-election in the Senate. They will be under great pressure at a time when Reagan will be seen as a lame duck president — he will have only two years of his term left to run and no possibility of re-election.

In the UN at the end of 1983, 124 governments supported a proposal for a bilateral US-USSR freeze. Earlier voting had suggested a similar level of support for a global freeze

The 13 countries who voted against the proposal were all Western. Nevertheless there is evidence that support for continuing the nuclear arms race is beginning to erode in the West. The New Zealand government has taken an uncompromising stand against the use of its ports by nuclear powered or armed vessels; two members of Nato, Denmark and Greece voted in the UN in favour of a freeze while Iceland, the Netherlands, Norway, Australia and Spain abstained. Australia has recently promoted a comprehensive nuclear test ban. Before long the serious supporters of a continuation of the nuclear arms race may have to make a choice between nuclear rearmament and Western unity.

In the UK, the nuclear weapons freeze movement is in the process of rapid development as a broad grouping of organisations and individual supporters. The British Government, despite its protestations, shows little evidence of any real commitment to multi-lateral nuclear disarmament. It has not taken part directly in any negotiations on nuclear weapons since 1980 when discussions on a comprehensive test ban treaty were broken off. With France it refused to allow its nuclear weapons to be counted in the intermediate nuclear forces (INF) negotiations whose breakdown last year was followed by Pershing II and cruise missile deployments.

A MORI poll in September 1983 indicated 81 per cent support in a sample of the UK public for a worldwide freeze. A Gallup poll last May showed 78 per cent support for a freeze. On this occasion the question included a reference to USSR support for a UN freeze motion. This did not appear to effect public support. The British freeze movement is taking its own soundings of public opinion by means of a rolling referendum around the UK. In the pilot phase which took place in Bristol in December, a demographically representative ward, Bishopston, was balloted on a door-to-door basis. Of those contacted 71 per cent (3,946) returned ballot papers and 83 per cent of these (3,297) indicated support for a worldwide freeze.

The new negotiations between the US and USSR make the freeze even more relevant. Negotiations without a freeze are doomed to be overtaken by the pace of weapons development — indeed some may see this as a positive attribute — a way of continuing the arms race whilst appearing to control it. Advances in technology mean that a freeze can probably be more accurately verified than the various proposals put forward by the West in recent negotiations.

The nuclear nations have violated their undertakings in the non proliferation treaty (NPT) in which, some 15 years ago, they undertook to "pursue negotiations in good faith to halt the nuclear arms race at an early date." The NPT is due for review by the signatories (some 120 nations) in September. A freeze could help stop both vertical and horizontal proliferation. A conference to bring together representatives of non nuclear governments and representatives of groups supporting a freeze is being planned by the UK Nuclear Weapons Freeze and the US Freeze Campaign to precede immediately the review conference. Of course a freeze is not in itself the ultimate answer to nuclear weapons. It is only the first step toward a more secure world. Pressure would have to continue until deep cuts in nuclear arms were attained.

The message in a tub of natural yogurt

After the antibiotic, a future for the probiotic. Roy Fuller reflects on the farmer and the lessons of bacteria

antibiotics have been used in the past. Antibiotics as growth stimulants for farm animals have had a bad press in recent times following the publication of the Swann Committee report and the highlighting of the dangers which result from the increasing number of antibiotic resistant strains which this practice produces.

Consequently antibiotics which are used therapeutically cannot now be used as growth promoters. The replacing of antibacterial agents with probiotic supplements would remove the danger of antibiotic resistance. They are also cheaper to produce and, since they are natural inhabitants of the gut, are unlikely to have any adverse side effects. Their other advantage is that it may not be necessary to feed them continuously: the administration of bacteria for the first few weeks of life may be sufficient to establish them permanently in the gut.

In rats we found that we could suppress the growth of one organism (*Escherichia coli*) by adding new-born rats with a suspension of another (*Lactobacillus salivarius*) isolated from an adult rat. It seems likely that probiotic supplements will have their greatest potential in the newborn animal when the bacteria in the gut are still settling down. In the adult animal where a stable bacterial population is already present, there is no room for the establishment of new bacteria and none of those bacteria already established in the gut are likely to be displaced. In this situation the ingestion of substances already produced by the bacteria and present in the supplement may have more influence.

The word "probiotic" was coined to describe these food supplements which contain living bacteria. It is derived from the Greek words meaning "for life" in contrast to the word "antibiotic" which means "against life." Paradoxically the probiotic effect of an organism may be dependent on its antibiotic activity. Thus the ability of probiotic organisms to inhibit the growth of farm animals may be a result of their killing off the micro-organisms which depress the growth of these animals.

Modern trends have been towards the use of bacteria isolated from the species of animal for which the supplement is intended. It is felt that this will ensure that the bacteria are able to grow in the gut and exert their effect. This is seen as an improvement over traditional yogurt which contains bacteria unable to grow in the intestine. When choosing organisms for such dietary supplements attention should be paid to factors known to be important in the respect. Such characteristics as the ability to adhere to the gut wall so that the organism can grow to large numbers before it is moved on with the food, and the ability to resist the acidity of the stomach are desirable traits.

Even with these preparations, where growth in the gut is assured, the ingestion of substances produced by the bacteria may be a contributing factor in the effect on the consumer. The active substance produced in the gut may be limited by conditions in the intestine and the ingestion of more of the same product which has been formed during the fermentation outside the body may be the only way of increasing the active concentration. Our own recent work shows that the suppression of bacteria in the baby pig gut by yogurt is mainly due to the ingestion of lactic acid present in the fermented milk.

The type of organism chosen as a supplement will depend on the effect required. Already there are on the market many different types of probiotic based on different bacteria such as *Lactobacilli*, *Bifidobacteria* and *Streptococci*. As well as stimulating growth there are bacterial supplements on the market which protect against disease and improve egg production in poultry. They therefore operate in the area in which

John Elkington is Editor of *Biochemical Bulletin* and Director of *Bioresources Ltd*. A full account of Biopharm's activities can be found in *Biochemical Bulletin* Report 67.

John Elkington is Editor of *Biochemical Bulletin* and Director of *Bioresources Ltd*. A full account of Biopharm's activities can be found in *Biochemical Bulletin* Report 67.

John Elkington is Editor of *Biochemical Bulletin* and Director of *Bioresources Ltd*. A full account of Biopharm's activities can be found in *Biochemical Bulletin* Report 67.

John Elkington is Editor of *Biochemical Bulletin* and Director of *Bioresources Ltd*. A full account of Biopharm's activities can be found in *Biochemical Bulletin* Report 67.

John Elkington is Editor of *Biochemical Bulletin* and Director of *Bioresources Ltd*. A full account of Biopharm's activities can be found in *Biochemical Bulletin* Report 67.

John Elkington is Editor of *Biochemical Bulletin* and Director of *Bioresources Ltd*. A full account of Biopharm's activities can be found in *Biochemical Bulletin* Report 67.

John Elkington is Editor of *Biochemical Bulletin* and Director of *Bioresources Ltd*. A full account of Biopharm's activities can be found in *Biochemical Bulletin* Report 67.

John Elkington is Editor of *Biochemical Bulletin* and Director of *Bioresources Ltd*. A full account of Biopharm's activities can be found in *Biochemical Bulletin* Report 67.

John Elkington is Editor of *Biochemical Bulletin* and Director of *Bioresources Ltd*. A full account of Biopharm's activities can be found in *Biochemical Bulletin* Report 67.

John Elkington is Editor of *Biochemical Bulletin* and Director of *Bioresources Ltd*. A full account of Biopharm's activities can be found in *Biochemical Bulletin* Report 67.

John Elkington is Editor of *Biochemical Bulletin* and Director of *Bioresources Ltd*. A full account of Biopharm's activities can be found in *Biochemical Bulletin* Report 67.

John Elkington is Editor of *Biochemical Bulletin* and Director of *Bioresources Ltd*. A full account of Biopharm's activities can be found in *Biochemical Bulletin* Report 67.

John Elkington is Editor of *Biochemical Bulletin* and Director of *Bioresources Ltd*. A full account of Biopharm's activities can be found in *Biochemical Bulletin* Report 67.

John Elkington is Editor of *Biochemical Bulletin* and Director of *Bioresources Ltd*. A full account of Biopharm's activities can be found in *Biochemical Bulletin* Report 67.

John Elkington is Editor of *Biochemical Bulletin* and Director of *Bioresources Ltd*. A full account of Biopharm's activities can be found in *Biochemical Bulletin* Report 67.

John Elkington is Editor of *Biochemical Bulletin* and Director of *Bioresources Ltd*. A full account of Biopharm's activities can be found in *Biochemical Bulletin* Report 67.

John Elkington is Editor of *Biochemical Bulletin* and Director of *Bioresources Ltd*. A full account of Biopharm's activities can be found in *Biochemical Bulletin* Report 67.

John Elkington is Editor of *Biochemical Bulletin* and Director of *Bioresources Ltd*. A full account of Biopharm's activities can be found in *Biochemical Bulletin* Report 67.

John Elkington is Editor of *Biochemical Bulletin* and Director of *Bioresources Ltd*. A full account of Biopharm's activities can be found in *Biochemical Bulletin* Report 67.

John Elkington is Editor of *Biochemical Bulletin* and Director of *Bioresources Ltd*. A full account of Biopharm's activities can be found in *Biochemical Bulletin* Report 67.

John Elkington is Editor of *Biochemical Bulletin* and Director of *Bioresources Ltd*. A full account of Biopharm's activities can be found in *Biochemical Bulletin* Report 67.

John Elkington is Editor of *Biochemical Bulletin* and Director of *Bioresources Ltd*. A full account of Biopharm's activities can be found in *Biochemical Bulletin* Report 67.

John Elkington is Editor of *Biochemical Bulletin* and Director of *Bioresources Ltd*. A full account of Biopharm's activities can be found in *Biochemical Bulletin* Report 67.

John Elkington is Editor of *Biochemical Bulletin* and Director of *Bioresources Ltd*. A full account of Biopharm's activities can be found in *Biochemical Bulletin* Report 67.

John Elkington is Editor of *Biochemical Bulletin* and Director of *Bioresources Ltd*. A full account of Biopharm's activities can be found in *Biochemical Bulletin* Report 67.

John Elkington is Editor of *Biochemical Bulletin* and Director of *Bioresources Ltd*. A full account of Biopharm's activities can be found in *Biochemical Bulletin* Report 67.

John Elkington is Editor of *Biochemical Bulletin* and Director of *Bioresources Ltd*. A full account of Biopharm's activities can be found in *Biochemical Bulletin* Report 67.

John Elkington is Editor of *Biochemical Bulletin* and Director of *Bioresources Ltd*. A full account of Biopharm's activities can be found in *Biochemical Bulletin* Report 67.

John Elkington is Editor of *Biochemical Bulletin* and Director of *Bioresources Ltd*. A full account of Biopharm's activities can be found in *Biochemical Bulletin* Report 67.

John Elkington is Editor of *Biochemical Bulletin* and Director of *Bioresources Ltd*. A full account of Biopharm's activities can be found in *Biochemical Bulletin* Report 67.

John Elkington is Editor of *Biochemical Bulletin* and Director of *Bioresources Ltd*. A full account of Biopharm's activities can be found in *Biochemical Bulletin* Report 67.

John Elkington is Editor of *Biochemical Bulletin* and Director of *Bioresources Ltd*. A full account of Biopharm's activities can be found in *Biochemical Bulletin* Report 67.

John Elkington is Editor of *Biochemical Bulletin* and Director of *Bioresources Ltd*. A full account of Biopharm's activities can be found in *Biochemical Bulletin* Report 67.

John Elkington is Editor of *Biochemical Bulletin* and Director of *Bioresources Ltd*. A full account of Biopharm's activities can be found in *Biochemical Bulletin* Report 67.

John Elkington is Editor of *Biochemical Bulletin* and Director of *Bioresources Ltd*. A full account of Biopharm's activities can be found in *Biochemical Bulletin* Report 67.

John Elkington is Editor of *Biochemical Bulletin* and Director of *Bioresources Ltd*. A full account of Biopharm's activities can be found in *Biochemical Bulletin* Report 67.

John Elkington is Editor of *Biochemical Bulletin* and Director of *Bioresources Ltd*. A full account of Biopharm's activities can be found in *Biochemical Bulletin* Report 67.

John Elkington is Editor of *Biochemical Bulletin* and Director of *Bioresources Ltd*. A full account of Biopharm's activities can be found in *Biochemical Bulletin* Report 67.

John Elkington is Editor of *Biochemical Bulletin* and Director of *Bioresources Ltd*. A full account of Biopharm's activities can be found in *Biochemical Bulletin* Report 67.

John Elkington is Editor of *Biochemical Bulletin* and Director of *Bioresources Ltd*. A full account of Biopharm's activities can be found in *Biochemical Bulletin* Report 67.

John Elkington is Editor of *Biochemical Bulletin* and Director of *Bioresources Ltd*. A full account of Biopharm's activities can be found in *Biochemical Bulletin* Report 67.

John Elkington is Editor of *Biochemical Bulletin* and Director of *Bioresources Ltd*. A full account of Biopharm's activities can be found in *Biochemical Bulletin* Report 67.

John Elkington is Editor of *Biochemical Bulletin* and Director of *Bioresources Ltd*. A full account of Biopharm's activities can be found in *Biochemical Bulletin* Report 67.

John Elkington is Editor of *Biochemical Bulletin* and Director of *Bioresources Ltd*. A full account of Biopharm's activities can be found in *Biochemical Bulletin* Report 67.

John Elkington is Editor of *Biochemical Bulletin* and Director of *Bioresources Ltd*. A full account of Biopharm's activities can be found in *Biochemical Bulletin* Report 67.

John Elkington is Editor of *Biochemical Bulletin* and Director of *Bioresources Ltd*. A full account of Biopharm's activities can be found in *Biochemical Bulletin* Report 67.

John Elkington is Editor of *Biochemical Bulletin* and Director of *Bioresources Ltd*. A full account of Biopharm's activities can be found in *Biochemical Bulletin* Report 67.

John Elkington is Editor of *Biochemical Bulletin* and Director of *Bioresources Ltd*. A full account of Biopharm's activities can be found in *Biochemical Bulletin* Report 67.

John Elkington is Editor of *Biochemical Bulletin* and Director of *Bioresources Ltd*. A full account of Biopharm's activities can be found in *Biochemical Bulletin* Report 67.

John Elkington is Editor of *Biochemical Bulletin* and Director of *Bioresources Ltd*. A full account of Biopharm's activities can be found in *Biochemical Bulletin* Report 67.

John Elkington is Editor of *Biochemical Bulletin* and Director of *Bioresources Ltd*. A full account of Biopharm's activities can be found in *Biochemical Bulletin* Report 67.

John Elkington is Editor of *Biochemical Bulletin* and Director of *Bioresources Ltd*. A full account of Biopharm's activities can be found in *Biochemical Bulletin* Report 67.

John Elkington is Editor of *Biochemical Bulletin* and Director of *Bioresources Ltd*. A full account of Biopharm's activities can be found in *Biochemical Bulletin* Report 67.

John Elkington is Editor of *Biochemical Bulletin* and Director of *Bioresources Ltd*. A full account of Biopharm's activities can be found in *Biochemical Bulletin* Report 67.

John Elkington is Editor of *Biochemical Bulletin* and Director of *Bioresources Ltd*. A full account of Biopharm's activities can be found in *Biochemical Bulletin* Report 67.

John Elkington is Editor of *Biochemical Bulletin* and Director of *Bioresources Ltd*. A full account of Biopharm's activities can be found in *Biochemical Bulletin* Report 67.

John Elkington is Editor of *Biochemical Bulletin* and Director of *Bioresources Ltd*. A full account of Biopharm's activities can be found in *Biochemical Bulletin* Report 67.

John Elkington is Editor of *Biochemical Bulletin* and Director of *Bioresources Ltd*. A full account of Biopharm's activities can be found in *Biochemical Bulletin* Report 67.

John Elkington is Editor of *Biochemical Bulletin* and Director of *Bioresources Ltd*. A full account of Biopharm's activities can be found in *Biochemical Bulletin* Report 67.

John Elkington is Editor of *Biochemical Bulletin* and Director of *Bioresources Ltd*. A full account of Biopharm's activities can be found in *Biochemical Bulletin* Report 67.

John Elkington is Editor of *Biochemical Bulletin* and Director of *Bioresources Ltd*. A full account of Biopharm's activities can be found in *Biochemical Bulletin* Report 67.

John Elkington is Editor of *Biochemical Bulletin* and Director of *Bioresources Ltd*. A full account of Biopharm's activities can be found in *Biochemical Bulletin* Report 67.

John Elkington is Editor of *Biochemical Bulletin* and Director of *Bioresources Ltd*. A full account of Biopharm's activities can be found in *Biochemical Bulletin* Report 67.

John Elkington is Editor of *Biochemical Bulletin* and Director of *Bioresources Ltd*. A full account of Biopharm's activities can be found in *Biochemical Bulletin* Report 67.

John Elkington is Editor of *Biochemical Bulletin* and Director of *Bioresources Ltd*. A full account of Biopharm's activities can be found in *Biochemical Bulletin* Report 67.

John Elkington is Editor of *Biochemical Bulletin* and Director of *Bioresources Ltd*. A full account of Biopharm's activities can be found in *Biochemical Bulletin* Report 67.

John Elkington is Editor of *Biochemical Bulletin* and Director of *Bioresources Ltd*. A full account of Biopharm's activities can be found in *Biochemical Bulletin* Report 67.

John Elkington is Editor of *Biochemical Bulletin* and Director of *Bioresources Ltd*. A full account of Biopharm's activities can be found in *Biochemical Bulletin* Report 67.

John Elkington is Editor of *Biochemical Bulletin* and Director of *Bioresources Ltd*. A full account of Biopharm's activities can be found in *Biochemical Bulletin* Report 67.

John Elkington is Editor of *Biochemical Bulletin* and Director of *Bioresources Ltd*. A full account of Biopharm's activities can be found in *Biochemical Bulletin* Report 67.

John Elkington is Editor of *Biochemical Bulletin* and Director of *Bioresources Ltd*. A full account of Biopharm's activities can be found in *Biochemical Bulletin* Report 67.

John Elkington is Editor of *Biochemical Bulletin* and Director of *Bioresources Ltd*. A full account of Biopharm's activities can be found in *Biochemical Bulletin* Report 67.

John Elkington is Editor of *Biochemical Bulletin* and Director of *Bioresources Ltd*. A full account of Biopharm's activities can be found in *Biochemical Bulletin* Report 67.

John Elkington is Editor of *Biochemical Bulletin* and Director of *Bioresources Ltd*. A full account of Biopharm's activities can be found in *Biochemical Bulletin* Report 67.

Keith Devlin on why eating spaghetti is good for computers

Food for thought

INCREASINGLY, computers are being connected together in networks. This creates problems which can be very difficult to solve for the mathematician. A classic example is the Dining Philosophers Problem, formulated by the Dutch computer scientist Edsger Dijkstra.

Imagine a group of philosophers sitting round a table at dinner time. In the centre of the table is a large plate of spaghetti. Between each pair of philosophers is a fork. Most of the time the philosophers are talking and thinking (as philosophers do), but from time to time one or more of them feels hungry and wants to take a helping of spaghetti. Now, it takes two forks to serve yourself from the bowl, so the hungry philosopher must pick up both of the forks adjacent to him. If either of these two forks is being used, it is impossible to get any spaghetti at that moment.

Now suppose that at some stage in the proceedings, all of the philosophers want to eat at the same time. Being rational beings, capable of performing only one action at a time in a serial fashion (philosophers get like that after a time), they each reach first of all for the fork on their right and pick it up. So far so good. Now they turn to their left for the second fork, and what do they find? Someone else has got there first. Stalemate.

Being terribly egalitarian and rational, each one waits patiently for the second fork to become available. Which never occurs, of course. The result is that the entire group of philosophers slowly starves to death.

Ignoring for the moment the rumour that this scenario was carefully considered by the Cabinet following the rejection by Oxford University of an honorary degree for Mrs Thatcher a few weeks ago, what has Dijkstra's problem got to do with computer networks? Suppose that instead of philosophers, sitting round a table you have a collection of computers, connected together in the form of a ring with each one connected to its two neighbours. Most of the time each computer sits quietly with its own task, but occasionally it is necessary for one to communicate with one or both of its neighbours.

The problem arises, how can you program a computer so as to avoid a stalemate situation arising as with the starving philosophers? Whatever you may think of philosophers, they are, by a large margin, more enterprising than your average computer, which will happily spend the rest of its life waiting for an event which will never happen, unless the careful programmer foresees that such a situation might arise and guards against it.

One obvious solution would be to designate one computer the "boss" and let it make all decisions about when two others can communicate. This solution is often adopted in the construction of networks. But what if, as with the philosophers, each computer is to be on equal terms with all the others? The problem of avoiding deadlock is now an extremely difficult one, and was only solved fairly recently.

The solution, found by Michael Rabin and Daniel Lehmann of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, is an example of what is known as a Monte Carlo method, which depends for its success on probability theory. Imagine the philosophers again.

When one of them feels hungry, he randomly chooses between the left fork and the right one. (This has to be a truly random choice; if there is any rhyme or reason behind the choice the method will not succeed in avoiding a stalemate). Having chosen a fork, say the right one, the philosopher waits for it to become available. (He could continue talking and thinking, of course, so this waiting time need not be lost.)

As soon as the right fork becomes available, the philosopher picks it up and then looks for the other one, the left one in this case. If it is available, he picks it up and eats. If it is not, he immediately puts down his existing fork and starts the whole process again from the beginning, once more making a random choice of direction.

Looked at from the point of view of the individual philosopher, starting again when you seem to be half-way there looks like a retrograde step, of course, but from the point of view of the entire group this is by far the best way to proceed. For Rabin and Lehmann have proved that if this procedure is followed, a stalemate will not arise. By extending the procedure, they can also show that no one will starve, i.e. provided they wait long enough, each person will eventually get to eat. The mathematics involved here is by no means trivial, though the procedure itself is relatively simple to implement.

The Monte Carlo solution to the Dining Philosophers Problem is just one example of an increasing use of statistics in computer science and mathematics, and to some extent is a consequence of the increasing complexity of computers and the uses to which they are put.



Professor Norman Gower: course teams are queuing up for computers. Picture by Garry Weaver

The Open University has everything ready for the IT revolution except money, writes John Keeble

An open market

THE RAPID growth in computer development and penetration has brought the Open University, the world's first multi-media distance learning organisation, to the brink of a teaching revolution. It is poised for a carefully calculated leap into the promised land of wired-up learning but finds itself hobbled by the shortage of money.

The university's charter requires it to make use of new technology to assist learning and, along with other developments like audio-visual devices, computers have been used in learning since its first courses began in 1971.

During that time, the OU's 250 terminals, located in its regional study centres and linked to its mainframe for specific learning applications, have remained largely the same despite the software revolution in the intervening years.

"We are now looking to the future," said Professor Norman Gower, the recently appointed Deputy Vice-Chancellor with responsibility for co-ordinating strategic planning and for the use and development of new technology. "We shall never become the faceless electronic university but computers will be able to play a very large part."

The OU's efforts, while co-ordinated and linked, split into two: the undergraduate programme with about 66,000 students and its Continuing Education programme of courses and study packs tailored to meet the needs of individual requirements, including computing.

Both sections see the need for extending the use of computers in teaching, for assimilating the impact of

computers on many subjects and for the use of computer links to simplify administration.

Staff at the OU's Milton Keynes headquarters are in the throes of selecting an OU computer for the day when it can offer a sufficiently extensive range of computer-assisted courses to encourage the widespread purchase of computers by students. The prospect of large stocks of university-owned computers looks poor with Government financial cuts biting into current activities and the gloomy predictions for coming years, although this is a possibility being considered. It has built its own computer, the current model called Hektor III, for some courses but the student or sponsoring employer has to buy it.

Acorn and Sinclair are eager to get the OU stamp and the university is also talking to other manufacturers, not least because the manufacturers are constantly asking the university to help with various projects.

Unfortunately, while the OU can show that its students are going places and likely to have the kind of friends who would buy a computer, none of the firms has felt like cranking the sun over the technology horizon by giving the OU the first 2,000 machines.

One way forward could come from the enthusiasm with which people in Britain have taken to the home computer. There are quite a lot of machines lying around waiting for something worthwhile to do with their memory circuits. People with the right machines might be tempted to use them for educational courses if enough computer-assisted courses were available to secure their interest.

Once the switch has been made — and the first courses to become fully computer-assisted will be offered in a year's time — the prospects are exciting. The benefit in administration, as well as in learning, is a substantial bonus for the student of the future who may never have to put pen to paper form again and for the cost-conscious university where setting and marking just one Tutor Marked Assignment on a foundation course can cost tens of thousands of pounds. But improvement of "the learning environment" is the main target.

Teaching in the decades ahead could offer the prospect of networks linking students, tutors and the university's mainframe, and, additionally, a network of course specialists to answer questions from students and non-specialist tutors. Since the equipment needed would include a modem, students could have the option of using it for research in the world's databases.

The computer-assisted courses being offered in 1986 are third-level undergraduate studies in Cognitive Psychology and Software Engineering module in the Continuing Education programme with the Science and Engineering Research Council (SERC). The psychology students will be using the mainframe terminals and micros to examine and construct artificial intelligence models and the SERC module fits into the industrial updating programme, Hektor III, with its 64K ram, 64K ram and 128K ram. The SERC module is sold to industrialists and firms for £235, with optional extras like cassettes.

In 1987 about 2,000 students will be working on computer-assisted courses. "I have

course teams queuing up," said Professor Gower. Not surprisingly, technology teams are making their bids but, less obviously, arts teams see the possibilities and one probability is a German language course.

More than 49,000 applied for 1985 foundation courses — the necessary first step before higher level studies — and only 18,800 could be accepted, including 6,000 who had waited from original applications in 1983. This is expected to result in about 17,000 waiting the year to get 1986 courses. (The OU's Continuing Education programme is not affected because each course is self-financing.)

For students who have completed at least one foundation course, the computing courses are tempting. Computing & Communications, a theoretical and practical studies in program design and computer usage; Introductory Electronics teaches digital and analogue electronic theory and practice; and The Digital Computer (which has a computer supplied) gives an understanding of computers, software and how they link to other devices.

Nearly 5,000 students are being accepted in 1985 for these three courses and nearly 4,000 are being turned away because of the lack of resources. Some will have waited three years to get a place before they can finally begin.

At the same time, the OU is being bombarded with demands from industry and commerce to upgrade and expand technology-related specialist areas. "There is a shortage of expertise in Information Technology and distance learning can take

academic experience to limit less numbers of students," said Professor Gower.

Much recent expansion has been in collaborative schemes between the OU and professions from industrial, commercial and State employers.

While these courses would not necessarily be regarded as cheap by individuals not being sponsored by employers, they can offer a quick way into specialist areas for those seeking to expand their knowledge and possibly their careers.

Microprocessors and Product Design at £225, for example, might not be just what you have been seeking. But Introductory Digital Electronics might be worthwhile if you have some knowledge of analogue electronics and £25 to spare. Software Engineering, at £350, would need a professional reason to buy it but Cobol data processing could give your career a spark for as little as £55.

About 50,000 people study with Continuing Education courses or packs in a year, perhaps more because many employers buy course packs which can be used by many staff. They include government departments, health and education authorities, industry and commerce. A recent survey suggested that on average packs are used by five students each.

"What is interesting is that we are grappling with all the IT problems at once," said Professor Gower. Conversion to the electronic office, the effect on printing, the impact on subjects and the use of it in new teaching methods are simultaneous considerations.

"We need investment and the outcome of the IT changes will be critical to the OU," he added.

Springing a leak in the system

Low-tech equipment costing about £100 could lay bare an expensive computer's secrets. Jonathan Drori reports

THE BBC's Tomorrow's World programme recently showed how disconcertingly easy it is to eavesdrop on a computer terminal. Discreetly parked, a small van contained all the equipment necessary to receive and decode the stray electrical energy from a word-processor several hundred feet away in a large office block.

There was nothing unusual about either the word-processor or the building. The same van picked up usable information from buildings all over London. Perfectly readable information was obtained at a considerable distance from a well-known merchant bank and the buildings of another television company were found to be broadcasting far more than they realised.

Any radio ham will confirm the severe interference to his rig caused by nearby computer equipment. This interference is not a meaningless jumble of noise, but can be decoded in several ways, varying in complexity and cost. The method demonstrated on the programme cost less than £100 and is simple, both in principle and in practice. The idea is to read the information, electronically, directly from the screen itself.

The video signal conveying data to the screen is of two parts. First and most obvious is the picture itself, that is, the data which the eavesdropper is trying to read. Second, but just as important, is synchronising information. Without it, the picture would be a senseless mess indistinguishable from the background snow (what you see if you tune your television away from a station).

Replicas of the part of the signal carrying picture information can often be radiated at very high frequencies. These spurious harmonics, as luck would have it, can be detected and displayed using an ordinary television (£60), with a good antenna (£20). For several reasons, the synchronising signals cannot be received over any great distance. However, a minor modification to the television and a small box of components worth £20 can regenerate these.

That anyone with the necessary knowhow can read information from a remote VDU has implications that computer manufacturers and users are only just realising.

Not only could there be acute embarrassment to the

likes of banks and accountants; not only are there huge commercial losses to be made, as a result of leaked information; there's worse. The 1984 Data Protection Act requires that "appropriate security measures shall be taken against unauthorised access to personal data."

Furthermore, the directors of a company not taking adequate precautions to protect their personnel files, are themselves liable to prosecution. Just what are "appropriate security measures" anyway? Doubts in this area have alarmed the head of data processing in at least one major London hospital whose patient records are stored on a computer data bank. This information is regularly accessed via terminals which may well be grossly insecure and claims for damages could be claimed with interest.

Cheap screening methods sufficient to foil the amateur would be unlikely to deter the determined professional with sophisticated equipment and perhaps the resources of a government at his disposal. In order that no one should be able to glean information from a remote VDU, the radio frequency shielding must be exceptionally good.

The Nato standard for such screening has the codeword "Tempest" and its precise details are highly classified. The reason is that an enemy knowing where the chinks in one's armour lie will devote his attentions to those weak spots and form a breach more quickly.

In general terms, though, a metal casing for the equipment would be required with a fine metal mesh over the screen. The signal on all external cables would have to be filtered and the design would have to be accepted by an accredited Tempest testing house. All this is very expensive.

The military installations and government departments like GCHQ, which must have secure equipment, will pay whatever it costs. So must the few large companies who are contracted to do sensitive work for them. A director of one of these electronic giants made a startling confession. His estimate of the cost of equipment necessary for eavesdropping was more than a thousand times greater than the £100 actually required. Several of these multi-nationals are now seriously reviewing their data security arrangements.

However, the vast majority of computer users, who were only confronted with the problem two weeks ago, must now decide just how much of an investment in shielding is necessary.

Amid the panic, one sector is rubbing its hands in gleeful anticipation. Companies in the electro-magnetic screening business look set for a busy year.

Jack Schofield on the challenge of the empty screen and new moves in the power game

Fill in the blanks

WHAT DO ALL the world's most successful software packages have in common? If success means sales, the best sellers are Microsoft Basic, CP/M, MS-DOS, VisiCalc, Lotus 1-2-3, Wordstar and dBase II. What they have in common is that they are all programmable.

When you load them into a micro, they don't actually do anything. They are simply OK and Ready, CP/M and MS-DOS provide the less helpful prompt A>, while VisiCalc and Lotus present mainly a screenful of empty cells. Wordstar, however, has a processor, at least offers a menu to help you get started, but in essence it's the equivalent of a blank sheet of paper. What happens next is up to you.

The value of all these packages is precisely that they are tools which users can program for their own purposes. Basic is obviously designed for programming — it's a language. The programmable nature of VisiCalc and Lotus 1-2-3 is less obvious, but the point of a spreadsheet is to use formulae to manipulate figures, or groups of figures, and so produce the answers you need. The relationships may be hidden but if they were not there the spreadsheet would have no useful function.

CP/M and MS-DOS are not very sophisticated as programmable tools, but they provide facilities like line editors, assemblers, copying routines and processing utilities such as Submit (in CP/M) and the batch files in MS-DOS and PC-DOS.

With MS-DOS you can, for example, set up a file called Autoexec. Bat to clear the screen and present a menu of options, then call other .Bat files to run particular programs. And so on.

dBase II has become the world's leading microcomputer database mainly because it has built into it, the most powerful database programming language, WordStar, similarly, is the most programmable word processor, allowing a high degree of control through the use of "dot" commands.

Nowadays it is fashionable to play down the programming aspect of computing. Micros are meant to be instantly usable by anyone, without previous knowledge or study. Insofar as this is applied to Basic, it is largely

true. The day when users could be expected to write their own accounts packages or special applications programs is long gone. It is a waste of time.

However, programming has not disappeared. It has merely moved to a higher plane. Instead of Basic, more powerful applications "languages" are used — batch-files in PC-DOS, "macros" in Lotus 1-2-3, Freedom (the PZ macro language) in Ashton-Tate's Framework, and so on.

As micros are bought by more and more people who are happily innocent of these facts, the market is divided into two separate categories — ordinary users, who buy ready-written applications, and "power users", who buy programmable tools. The "power user" has already entered the jargon in America, where it has appeared on the cover and in headlines in the most influential trade journal, InfoWorld. In fact a recent letter to the editor complained because "power user" was used 16 times in a single article.

"Power users" are the same as "hackers" in that they really understand the system, they are not just consumers. The difference is that whereas hackers did the same things partly for the joy of knowledge, power users apply their talents for profit, to customise their business applications. Thus they are wringing unprecedented power out of micros.

This development can perhaps be illustrated by analogy with the transport industry around 1913, where mainframe computers are the railway system and micros equate to the (then five year old) Ford Model T.

For all their success in corporate computing, mainframes have failed to deliver what individual users want. You can get an application implemented, but it costs a fortune and takes years — much like getting the railway company to lay new track between two unconnected towns. Even if this is done, the application never actually does what you want — it goes from town to town when they (the high priests of data processing) want, not from door to door when you want.

By comparison the micro offers you, the end user, your own car. It might break down or run out of petrol, and you

may either crash or get impossibly lost on the way, but nevertheless it is a cheap way to go places and it is under your direct personal control.

But to make proper use of even a Model T you have to spend hours learning how to drive the thing, know when to top up the oil or put water in the radiator (and the rules of the road). Power users represent a new breed only insofar as they are the first generation of business micro users who've bothered to learn to drive.

The arrival of power users also presages a shake-up in the way the microcomputer industry does business. Many firms are still trying to sell micros to first-time users who don't know what RAM is or what a disc drive does. These end users need a massive amount of education and support, but they also demand rock bottom prices. As a result much of this business is fundamentally unprofitable.

Power users are, by their nature, second or third-time buyers who need little training and support. Usually they are upgrading to bigger systems, too. According to a National Computing Centre survey, these repeat buyers represent about 10 per cent of the market, and obviously represent an even larger proportion of the profit.

So far most power users are, like hackers, largely self-taught. Over the next few years, however, many will be kids who have already learned the basics of computing at school, college, or university. They will have played programmable games like Penetrator and Lode Runner, which enable you to design your own screens. They will have used programmable utilities like Quill and Codewriter. They will progress naturally through programs like Superbase to dBase II, Lotus 1-2-3, and other leading products.

The point is that a micro is not a simple device like a doorbell, where you press a button and it plays a tune. Micros are complex, programmable multi-function tools. Probably they will get easier to use in the future. But unless you can make a micro do what you want, you will never get the best out of it. And the only way to do that is now, and always will be, to program it.

New Horizons

IBM 4341 SYSTEM 38 IBM PCs

Opportunities exist to join an exciting development team in Middlesex. A company with a household name are enhancing their current System 38 hardware by installing an IBM 4341 to operate alongside it. As a result the following first class positions with excellent salaries and career prospects are offered.

RPG III PROGRAMMER to £15,000
COBOL (DOS/VS) PROGRAMMER to £15,000
SYSTEMS ANALYST (Commercial) to £15,000
SYSTEMS ANALYST (Information Centre) to £15,000

To apply contact Gordon Crutchley quoting ref BA5

Crutchley Recruitment
Churchfield House, Churchfield Road,
Chalfont St. Peter, Bucks. SL9 9EW.
Tel: Gerrards Cross (0753) 888570

Crutchley Recruitment

BLACKWELL'S

PROJECT LEADER SYSTEMS ANALYST

If you are interested in books, you will know something about the development team. Our clients have two to three years of systems analysis experience and should have seen at least one significant project through to completion. The salary would be in the region of £11,000.

We are initiating a complete renewal of systems in one of our main divisions, using structured systems development methods, data base management systems and fourth generation languages. We now want to make two important appointments to our development team.

The Project Leader, whom we expect to be a graduate in his or her thirties, must be able to demonstrate a record of significant achievement in his or her career to date implementing important systems using advanced techniques. We are looking for candidates who can offer management skills, technical leadership and business awareness so that we can ensure that the new systems are the best in our trade.

The company offers a salary in the region of £17,500 and other benefits including relocation assistance.

The Systems Analyst will work closely with the Project Leader in the development team. Candidates should have two to three years of systems analysis experience and should have seen at least one significant project through to completion. The salary would be in the region of £11,000.

If you are interested, please send a written application to Jackie Gann, Personnel Officer, B.M. Blackwell, Beaver House, Mythe Bridge Street, Oxford, OX1 2ET. Informal telephone enquiries can be made to Oxford 244844 Ext. 24.

University of Bath SOUTH WEST UNIVERSITIES REGIONAL COMPUTER CENTRE

SYSTEMS PROGRAMMERS (£7,520 — £12,150)

Applications are invited for Systems Programmer vacancies in the Systems Development Department at SWURCC.

SWURCC provides a regional computing service across an extensive open systems communications network to university institutions in the South West. The Centre is equipped with a large dual processor ICL 2980 computer running VME. An ICL Estriel will be installed in 1985 and a major upgrade is expected in 1988.

The Systems Development Department is responsible for maintaining and enhancing the VME operating system, filestore management, the installation of compilers, utilities and databases, networking and the development of the user interface to system facilities.

Current projects include the installation of VME SV211, the provision of a job transfer service based on "Red Book", the introduction of a VME2900 user service to supersede the existing user interface, developments to the locally developed high level job scheduler and preparation for the installation of the new Estriel machine.

Experience of VME and the design and development of system software would be a significant advantage. The appointments will be until 31st July, 1988 in the first instance.

Application forms and further particulars for these posts (Ref 85/50) may be obtained from the Personnel Officer, University of Bath, Claverton Down, BATH BA2 7AY. Closing date 21st March 1985.

Everybody's talking about network services join the company who delivers them.

At ICL's International Network Services, we know how it feels to have the eyes of the world on us. We're the people who are helping to keep ICL as the clear leader in VANS in the UK. It's a role that we're handling with considerable success. We're supplying leading companies in the holiday, coach travel, pharmaceuticals and many other markets with network services that offer tremendous benefits. With companies like Rowntree Macintosh, Cadbury Schweppes, Tesco, Boots, Wainwright and Fine Fare, we're proving that OSI is the only system that can interconnect computers from different manufacturers, each with its own special protocols. The proof is already up and running. The other thing we're doing is creating new jobs, of which these are just a sample.

SENIOR CONSULTANTS

Technical support for Britain's first commercial OSI network service c£16K. In overall terms, the task is to support new and existing subscribers to TRADANET - an Electronic Data Interchange network. We see the roles as having two complementary functions. One concentrates on the more traditional consultancy aspects, such as pre-sales support and the education of more technical users onto the service. We're looking for people whose 6-8 years in the IT industry includes a solid background of systems and programming, ideally in a small business COBOL environment, and experience of technical support to end users. A good, although not necessarily expert, knowledge of communication concepts and techniques is also important. Broad experience in hardware and other manufacturers would complete our ideal profile.

SENIOR PROJECT MANAGERS

Travel industry and many other application areas c£16K. We have two exceptionally challenging opportunities - one major project for the travel industry through to completion, and providing sales support to secure new contracts; the other concentrating on establishing our business in wider markets, developing these into successful Business Units in their own right. The key to successful applicants will be their own personal motivation to succeed together with good business analysis and project control experience gained over a period of 3-5 years.

A knowledge of ICL hardware and systems software would be useful particularly if gained in overseas. The world-wide building programme of over £600m a year offers excellent opportunities to gain the broadest experience in the design and erection of a wide variety of buildings and in the adaptation and extension of existing buildings. Whether you are an experienced or a recently qualified Architect, we have a place for you. Working in a design office, you will normally join a small team that takes on projects - usually from inception through to completion. If you have ability, there are good career prospects. To learn more about our work ring

01-890 1414 John Jenkins ext. 2411 Tom Stringer ext. 2447

or write with full career details to: Michele Barrons, Principal Personnel Officer, ICL, Forest Road, Feltham, Middlesex TW13 7EN.

We should be talking to each other. ICL

ARCHITECTS BUILDING FOR THE NATION



USE YOUR PROFESSIONAL SKILL AND IMAGINATION

The Property Services Agency designs, constructs and maintains Government buildings and installations at home and overseas. The world-wide building programme of over £600m a year offers excellent opportunities to gain the broadest experience in the design and erection of a wide variety of buildings and in the adaptation and extension of existing buildings. Whether you are an experienced or a recently qualified Architect, we have a place for you. Working in a design office, you will normally join a small team that takes on projects - usually from inception through to completion. If you have ability, there are good career prospects. To learn more about our work ring

Andy Makepeace on 01-811 5573. We have vacancies in Edinburgh, Glasgow, Rosyth, Manchester, Cambridge, Bristol, Plymouth, Ruislip, Fortenham, Bournemouth and Hastings. Starting salary between £8610 and £14,070 depending on location, qualifications and experience. RELOCATION ASSISTANCE MAY BE AVAILABLE. For further details and an application form (to be returned by 20 March 1985) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants RG21 1JB or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 468551 (answering service operates outside office hours). Please quote ref: TCB/60/3.

PSA PROPERTY SERVICES AGENCY The Civil Service is an equal opportunity employer

CAN YOU MANAGE OTHERS?

Accelerated promotion into supervisory positions are available to people with sales ability and management aspirations. Age 25-60. For personal interview telephone S. McJannett, 061-832 9644 till 6 p.m.

WHO DARES WINS

Investment banking isn't easy and we sincerely doubt you'll become a millionaire overnight. However, as a professional and established company we will comprehensively train you to earn in excess of £12,000 in your first year. If you are presentable, ambitious and prepared to work extremely hard for the rewards you desire, we offer an unrivalled career and commission structure and consider enthusiasm to be the best form of experience. Age 21-35. Telephone Mark James on 01-831 58447, 4 lines.

RESEARCH EXECUTIVE

Graduate needed to join expanding cosmetics research unit to produce European market reports. Knowledge of languages an asset; experience not essential. Salary from £8,800 with bonus after six months. Please apply in writing to: Personnel Department, ERC Statistics International Ltd, Lynton House, Tavistock Square, London WC1H 9PU.

Opportunities across the board in East Anglia and Northern Home Counties

For all positions in this composite applications are invited from both men and women.



Your best move yet!

CAMBRIDGE: Block A, Brooklands Avenue, Cambridge CB2 2HL. Tel: (0223) 354447. CHELMSFORD: 1 High Street, Chelmsford, Essex CM1 1YN. Tel: (0245) 260234. LUTON: 56-62 Park Street, Luton LU1 3JB. Tel: (0582) 417562. NORWICH: Norfolk Tower, Surrey Street, Norwich NR1 3PA. Tel: (0603) 617426.

Estimator/Project Planner

c£10,000. Halstead, Essex. PLC Hunwick Ltd, steel fabricators, require an estimator, able to read engineering drawings and to work on fabrication of tanks, vessels, pipework etc to ASME and BS5500 specifications. Non-contributory pension, medical cover, permanent health insurance scheme and excellent working conditions. Send cv to Mr T Clifton, MD, PLC Hunwick Ltd, Harrison Works, Kings Road, Halstead, Essex.

QC Supervisor

Attractive negotiable salary. Norfolk. Travonol Laboratories Ltd is a leader in the field of intravenous therapy and related health care systems. We require a young life-sciences graduate to supervise QC activities within the manufacturing environment. Previous junior supervisory experience is essential for this rewarding career post. Telephone Maureen Luckett, Personnel Department, Travonol Laboratories, on Thetford (0842) 4581.

System Sales Manager

Negotiable salary + car. Milton Keynes. The heat pump division of a national public company has a vacancy for a System Sales Manager to sell decentralised environmental systems to specifiers. He/she would be capable of discussing contract specifications with architects, consulting engineers, developers, etc. A knowledge of different types of air conditioning systems is necessary with the ability to assist with heat loss/heat gain calculations for commercial buildings. Please send full cv to Mrs B Beasley, Myson Coppered Limited, Old Wolverton Road, Wolverton, Milton Keynes MK12 5PT.

Electronic Opportunities

Norfolk. OSEL are a well-established, highly respected, high technology company manufacturing remotely controlled and manned submersibles and related equipment for specialised and technically challenging underwater engineering and maintenance. They currently require experienced engineers and technicians to be involved in R&D, test and implementation. For further information, please write to Mr T Smith, Personnel Manager, OSEL, Boundary Road, Hartree Industrial Estate, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk.

Automotive Consultancy

Embarking on an exciting expansion programme to their thriving technical consultancy service from advanced combustion research through to 'turnkey' operations for world-wide clients, as well as introducing new high performance cars onto the market, Lotus Cars Ltd limited require experienced engineers to implement this programme. Ideally candidates will be graduates, chartered or experienced mechanical engineers with precision engineering, design and/or development experience in one or more of the following areas:

High Performance Petrol Engines

Cylinder Head and Valve Gear Diesel Engines, Turbo Chargers Emission Control, Four-Wheel Drive Management, leader and junior positions exist for engineers seeking interesting positions in a progressive high technology environment. An attractive remuneration and relocation package is offered with this pioneering company. Send full cv to Stewart Kemp, PER, Norfolk Tower, Surrey Street, Norwich NR1 3PA. Tel: (0603) 617426.

Project Leader

Micro Software To £15,000. Cambridge. Our client is a market leader in the development, manufacture and marketing of professional broadcast equipment, and has major contracts worldwide. They seek a Project Leader to lead a team of programmers designing embedded micro applications. Candidates, preferably with an Electronics/Computer Science degree, should have at least five years' software development experience using high level and assembler languages (C, RPL, PL/M, etc) on Intel or Motorola micros. A hardware or communications background would be considered an asset. This is the chance to join and progress in a hi-technology and demanding environment. Large company benefits will include PPP and generous relocation assistance where appropriate. Write to David Gorton, PER, Block A, Brooklands Avenue, Cambridge CB2 2HL.

Energy Management Engineer

Essex. The company, a leading designer and manufacturer of electronic devices, requires an engineer to fill a new key position. Candidates should be qualified to at least HNC level and have a good knowledge of electrical power distribution. You will be responsible for budgeting and monitoring costs and devising and implementing cost saving schemes. It is essential that you are persevering and able to deal diplomatically with people at all levels. Write with brief cv to Sheila James, PER, 1 High Street, Chelmsford, Essex CM1 1YN.

Exploration Opportunities

UK based. If electronics is your subject and you wish to travel the world, then these unusual and exciting positions are for you. The Exploration Products Division of Geosource UK Ltd, seek both a Field Service Engineer and a Computer Engineer, for installation, testing and maintenance of a range of sophisticated electronic equipment. The Field Service Engineer will maintain seismic data acquisition equipment on exploration sites worldwide. Whilst the Computer Engineer will specialise in seismic data processing equipment linked with Perkin-Elmer computers and laser plotting systems. Based in Norwich, the positions call for frequent travel in the UK and overseas. Applicants should have a degree or equivalent in electronics with preference being given to those with previous experience in the seismic industry. Send full cv to Trisha Holmes, PER, Norfolk Tower, Surrey Street, Norwich NR1 3PA. Tel: (0603) 617426.

Management Development Specialist

Negotiable salary. S Herts. My client is looking for an experienced specialist to join a small, highly active professional team involved in developing managers and supervisors in a large high technology industry located in South Herts. Ideally, you should be over 28, with a degree, and have five years' practical experience in Management Development. Knowledge of up-to-date training techniques is mandatory as is the ability to demonstrate a high level of influential skill at Director and Senior Management level. They offer freedom to develop and experiment, a good employment package and, where appropriate, relocation expenses. Send full cv to Lynda Babb, PER, 56-62 Park Street, Luton LU1 3JB.

Design Engineer

c£13,000. Hertis. My client is part of a high-technology, multi-national organisation involved in the application of pneumatic and hydraulic techniques. They now require a mechanical design engineer with 10 to 12 years' design experience, preferably, though not essentially, in pneumatic work and on-shore pneumatic drilling equipment. Candidates, ideally in their 30's, should be qualified to degree/HND level. There are excellent prospects for promotion. Assistance will be given with relocation where appropriate. Send full cv to Mary Walters, PER, 56-62 Park Street, Luton LU1 3JB.

Electronic and Software Engineers

Hatfield. We are engaged in exciting development projects ranging from aircraft cabin conditioning and wind energy electricity generation to infra red systems and air launched guided weapons. Expanding new business is taking our high technology into new fields, requiring established professional engineers working within multi-discipline, engineering teams, ensuring that quality is intrinsic to design and manufacture.

Chief Engineers

Experienced electronics team leaders in design and development, keen to guide and advise engineering teams to ensure high quality designs for cost-effective manufacture to stringent timescales. Familiarity with established and state-of-the-art technologies is essential.

Software Engineers

Experienced in a leading role, specifying, preparing and testing total software systems within structured disciplines. To join development teams ensuring timely and cost-effective preparation of high integrity software, conforming to both technical requirements and company standards. Also to assess and formally accept software on behalf of the quality organisation. Able to demonstrate a high degree of self-motivation and influence within a working group.

Salaries are competitive and attractive relocation packages available as appropriate. Contact John Wright, Employment Manager, British Aerospace plc, Dynamics Group, Hatfield, Aerospace Division, Manor Road, Hatfield AL9 9LJ. Tel: Hatfield 62300.



Strategic Planning & Sales Administration

Attractive salary. Milton Keynes. Our client is an international company with sales, marketing, engineering and manufacturing facilities located in the UK to support their corporate image and successful sales of their standard and special product range of carbide cutting tools. They are a professional and highly successful company who are seeking to strengthen their management team. The position requires skills in management, information systems, financial accounting, strategic planning and tracking, analysis of business plans and markets. Current source of management information is by means of the IBM 34 System. Recent introduction of an IBM PC to develop tracking systems for operational and departmental goals is an essential element of the job description. They require a creative energetic individual aged 30 to 40 who would be an important voice in the operations strategic plans. Excellent salary and benefits with scope for personal growth. Send full cv to Mary Walters, PER, 56-62 Park Street, Luton LU1 3JB.

Scientific Analytical Instruments

Braintree, Essex. Baird Atomic Ltd is part of the Baird Corporation of America. Established in the early 1960's, the company is autonomous, designing, manufacturing, marketing and giving after sales support for an impressive range of analytical instruments.

Electronics Design Engineer

c£11,500. This post calls for a versatile engineer who has a broad background in analogue, digital and microprocessor design. Degree or HND preferred although proven ability is of greater importance.

Software/Electronics Design Engineer

c£8,000. Candidates should have at least two years' industrial experience. This post is ideal for an ambitious young engineer, ideally in early 30's, with a sound knowledge of BASIC, machine code and Assembler languages. Familiarity with 6502 processor and Apple computers is an advantage.

Design Draughtsperson

c£3,000. Two years' practical experience of design and manufacture of light sheet metal fabrications, small mechanical mechanisms and general instrument engineering techniques. Responsible for design, detail and prototyping of assemblies through to production release.

This is an opportunity for versatile engineers to join a small multi-disciplined team designing state-of-the-art micro-processor based scientific analytical instruments. Benefits include generous holidays and contributory pension scheme. Write with full cv to Mr R Bailey, Design Manager, Baird Atomic Ltd, Warner Drive, Springfield Industrial Estate, Braintree, Essex.

Conservation Work

Hertford. The British Trust for Conservation Volunteers run an MSC funded community programme project in Hertford. Vacancies will shortly exist for:

Field Officer + Assistant Assistant Training Officer Education Officer + Assistant Project Supervisor

These posts are open to people unemployed for six months if aged 18-25/one year if over 25 years, and in receipt of benefit. For further details phone Teresa Forshaw, PER Luton, on (0582) 417562.

JOB HUNTERS

For a free job hunting information pack and weekly details on the recruitment market place, including over 450 new jobs, complete this coupon and send it to PER, Moorfoot, The Moor, Sheffield S1 4PQ, or ring (0742) 704585. 24 hour answering service - (0743) 750197

Name:
Address:
Occupation:
Date of Birth:
Salary required:
Unemployed or Employed:

YOUNG ELECTRONICS & SOFTWARE ENGINEERS

Come to **1066 Country...**



Computing Devices, based on the East Sussex Coast, offers the young engineer a real opportunity to influence events, where your achievements will be quickly recognised. To fuel our future growth plans we now seek graduate level men and women with 1-5 years experience in any of the following:

• **HARDWARE** • **SOFTWARE** • **SYSTEMS**

We are involved in high reliability and high speed hardware and software design. Our current projects utilise INTEL and Z8000 8 and 16-bit microprocessors. The software is written in CORAL 68 and Assembler but we envisage moving to ADA shortly.

Before Computing Devices lies a full order book and a great future — one we would like you to share. Our contracts include the design and development of Airborne Reconnaissance Digital Image Processing and Stores Management Systems for military aircraft. Our constant pioneering of uncharted territory often becomes tomorrow's technology.

In addition to a competitive salary, you can expect an exceptionally good range of company benefits and you will be pleasantly surprised by house prices in East Sussex.

All around us you will find unspoiled natural beauty in one of the most historic regions of Britain with a wealth of interest and old world charm waiting to be discovered. Behind us you will see a record of dynamic growth, together with the formidable resources of the Control Data Corporation.

Please telephone or write for an application form, brochure and information to: Nigel Perks at Computing Devices Company Limited, Castleham Road, St Leonards-on-Sea, East Sussex TN38 7NJ. Tel: (0424) 53482. Interviews are held locally in most cases.

We are a young company with an

COMPUTING DEVICES



...Where heritage & high technology meet

(Excalibur & 1066 Country... It makes a good visual anyway)

unilever research ENGINEERS

Colworth Laboratory, Bedford

Challenging posts now exist in the largest food research establishment in Europe which also has substantial activities in biotechnology and health care. You should have professional qualifications in electrical, electronic engineering, mechanical engineering or chemical/biochemical engineering, some experience in the areas outlined below, excellent communication skills and the potential to operate effectively in a challenging multidisciplinary environment.

CONTROL ENGINEERS

Salary £9,000-£16,000

There are vacancies for engineers with experience in industrial robotics, automated mechanical handling systems and control systems. The work is concerned with designing and evaluating state-of-the-art instrumentation and systems for manufacturing operations principally in the food industry. This involves development engineering activities from feasibility studies to the design and commissioning of production prototype machinery and process control equipment.

Candidates with at least three years of relevant industrial experience and proven expertise in the design and operation of industrial control systems are preferred. Knowledge of PLCs, process computers or special purpose microprocessors is essential.

PACKAGING MATERIALS SPECIALIST

Salary £10,000-£17,000

The vacancy requires experience of the special packaging requirements of the food industry at a high level. The work is primarily to study the constraints and potential of new and existing packaging materials and their influence on foods packaging machine design.

FOOD PROCESSING ENGINEER (MEAT)

Salary £9,000-£16,000

The vacancy would suit applicants with a chemical/biochemical engineering background who have gained experience in the food manufacturing industry particularly in the meat area. The work is to investigate new food products and new manufacturing systems using a range of engineering skills and abilities.

BIOPROCESSING ENGINEER

Salary £9,000-£16,000

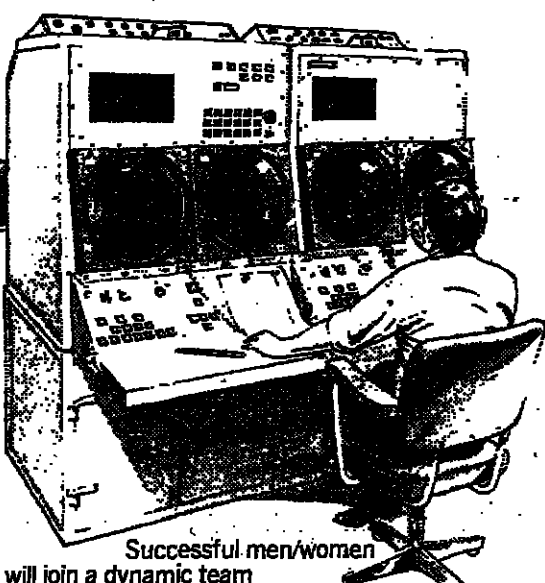
The vacancy requires a first degree in chemical or biochemical engineering and at least three years' experience in research or development in a bioprocessing field. The work involves feasibility studies and development of a range of new ideas for healthcare and food products.

Benefits are highly competitive and include relocation costs where applicable. Application forms can be obtained up to March 15 1985 from Miss P. Grayson, Recruitment Manager, Unilever Research, Colworth Laboratory, Sharnbrook, Bedford MK44 1LQ. Tel: Bedford (0234) 781781 ext. 2232 (Answerphone outside office hours).

Ferranti Computer Systems Ltd.

Real-time Software Experts

An expanding, product orientated systems team, currently developing a range of Submarine Fire Control Systems for the home and overseas markets, urgently seek to fill the following system software vacancies.



Senior Software Designers c.£14k

To direct and oversee the design of real-time software from definition through implementation to integration and final customer acceptance. Experience in M700 or FM1600E computer architecture desirable.

Software Designers c.£12k

To design software for an overseas customer using MASCOT system design methodology. Applicants should have at least 2 years' experience in real-time software design; a knowledge of man-machine interfacing and Submarine Fire Control systems would be an advantage.

Programmers c.£10k

To design, code and test real-time Fire Control software, the successful candidates will be familiar with one or more of the following software disciplines:

Coral 66 Mascal Fixpac (FM 1600E) Functional Documentation Pascal. The development will be accomplished using a variety of VAX resident software tools.

Successful men/women will join a dynamic team structured to fulfil the needs of short timescale, fixed price contracts. They will receive all the benefits associated with a large, multidisciplinary electronics company, including excellent working conditions at our offices in the pleasant surroundings of the Berkshire countryside.

Please write or telephone for an application form or send cv to The Recruitment Section, quoting ref. B/SS/G, Ferranti Computer Systems Ltd., Western Road, Bracknell, Berks RG12 1RA. Tel: Bracknell 483232 Ext. 3471.

FERRANTI
Selling technology

REQUIRED URGENTLY TRAINEES IN FUTURES DESIGN

WASHINGTON DC

We seek intelligent, responsible creative producers for up to two years. We provide a modest stipend and exciting experience combining small community and strategic futures development publishing, computer aided design and appropriate technology. (We are currently located with a 100,000 item library electronic and construction shops. We emphasize internal cutting-edge development as applied in select projects with both small scale and multinational clients.)

EDUCATION GUARDIAN EDUCATION GUARDIAN

TUESDAYS
IN THE GUARDIAN

No small beer for a good Business Analyst

With some 600 **Central role in major Systems Developments** on the market, so much the better. **£13k + car and benefits** What is essential for this and other projects

for this and other projects the company — is your ability to understand and communicate effectively with systems engineers and users on their own terms. And on the user side, we mean up to Regional Director level.

For this key role, which is based at our London Head Office, we expect to select a graduate with 3-5 years' professional experience who can make a real impact on the company whilst gaining invaluable experience for the future.

In addition to the attractive starting salary and 1600cc car (you can expect plenty of travel in the S.E.) we are offering an excellent benefits package and outstanding future prospects.

If you measure up, write and tell us why, enclosing your CV to Martin Wild, Systems Manager, Charrington & Co, Anchor House, Mile End, London E1 4JL.

Charrington

Training and Development Manager

MIDLANDS

package to **£18,000**

Our client is the Management Services function of a prestigious British Group with manufacturing, distributing and retailing interests throughout the UK and abroad.

Reporting to the Director of Management Services and leading a team of eight Training and Personnel Officers, you will be expected to contribute immediately to the planning, development and implementation of Training Programmes to meet the needs of 300 DP Professionals plus computer users throughout the Group.

Other major areas of involvement will be succession and manpower planning, recruitment and remuneration.

This is an exciting opportunity for a flexible, innovative person capable of anticipating and responding effectively to the rapidly changing needs of the computer industry.

Candidates should be graduates with ten years experience, either as a DP Manager in an environment where they have contributed to staff training and development, or as a Professional Trainer with significant exposure to the Management Services function. Excellent communication skills and the credibility to win line management support are essential.

An attractive salary will be negotiated and the benefits package, including relocation assistance where appropriate, is that expected of a major employer.

To apply, please write or telephone for an application form to PETER HAMBLET, at the address below, quoting reference KG76. Applications, which will be treated in the strictest confidence, are invited from either sex.

BIS Applied Systems Limited
Ringway House,
Bull Street, Colmore Circus,
Birmingham B4 6AF.
Tel: 021-236 1687

THE LAW SOCIETY LEGAL AID SOLICITOR CHESTER £8,791-£17,012

Applications are invited from solicitors for a vacancy in the Chester Legal Aid Office at a salary within the above range, depending on age and experience and not necessarily at the minimum.

The work requires a solicitor with a level headed approach to assessing the merits and likely benefits of prospective legal actions, and an eye for detail, who can work in a quick orderly way and exercise sound judgment. Experience should cover all types of matrimonial and general litigation.

The terms of service include a contributory superannuation scheme with dependants provision, regular increments and four weeks annual leave. Removal expenses are not payable on first appointment and applicants from outside the area are therefore asked to confirm that they envisage no problem in moving to within commuting distance of the office.

Applicants who would like additional information are invited to telephone the Personnel Manager, Legal Aid, on 01-242 1222.

Write in confidence by the 10th March 1985, giving full details of education, experience, employment, present salary and date available to: Personnel Manager, Legal Aid, The Law Society, 113 Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1PL.



WALTHAMSTOW BUILDING SOCIETY

requires a

DISTRICT MANAGER

Applications are invited for the position of District Manager to be responsible for the Society's two Walthamstow branch offices.

The successful applicant must be able to communicate at all levels and have a proven record of new business development in Financial Services at managerial level. Determination, self-motivation, and the ability to motivate staff are essential qualities of this challenging position.

The salary offered reflects the importance of this position and additional benefits include a staff car, preferential mortgage facilities, contributory pension scheme, and free PPP membership.

Written applications only please, giving details of career and current salary to:

A. F. Parker
Assistant General Manager (Marketing)
WALTHAMSTOW BUILDING SOCIETY
869 Forest Road
Walthamstow
London E17 4BB

Hong Kong. Your chance to display some very special qualities

Join the Royal Hong Kong Police and you will be working in an unusual environment. Hong Kong is generally acknowledged as one of the world's most exciting cities — dynamic, prosperous and unbelievably crowded.

Because of this environment, your job as a Police Officer is that much more demanding, requiring a number of qualities. Leadership for instance, very important (is it you who takes decisions while others hesitate?). Energy, lots of it, and stamina too. Tact coupled with a sense of humour — together they can defuse a difficult situation faster than anything else. And integrity: there will be times when you'll be very much on your own.

To apply you must be a single man between 18 and 27 years of age with at least 2 A levels and 3 O levels including English Language. If you have a degree so much the better, you would then qualify for a higher starting salary. You must also be over 5'7" tall, physically fit and have good eyesight.

After a thorough training you will become a Police Inspector with about 40 disciplined men ready to carry out your orders.

What we can offer you:

- An approximate £31,000* total salary for first three years
- 25% gratuity on salary
- Good promotion prospects
- Subsidised accommodation
- Free medical treatment
- Free passage
- Low tax area
- 4½ months leave on full pay on completion of tour

If you are interested and qualified, please write for further details and an application form to The Police Appointments Officer, at The Hong Kong Government Office, 6 Grafton Street, London W1X 3LE.

*Based on approximate exchange rate of HK \$9.00 = £1.00 (These rates are subject to fluctuation)



Royal Hong Kong Police
the proving ground for natural leaders

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY APPOINTMENTS

TO BOOK SPACE
RING OUR LONDON OFFICE
01-278 2332

APPEAR EVERY THURSDAY IN

THE GUARDIAN

OR MANCHESTER OFFICE
061-832 7200

POP STARS usually come in predictable shapes and sizes. There are the ones who look like Thunderbirds' puppets with neat, swept-back hair and gleaming white teeth. They rise high in the charts for a year or two before the little girls they appeal to grow up and their younger sisters replace them with another make of the same model. There are the thin, wasted ones who pride themselves on being at death's door. There are fat, loud ones, and dirty ones with long hair. But every now and then a pop star comes along who doesn't fit into any of these moulds.

One such pop star is Terry Hall, an unprepossessing sort of chap with hair that stands out at strange angles like an old mop, and a face so pale and emotion-free that he makes Buster Keaton look like Sir Donald Wolfit. When this human ghost opens his mouth out comes a voice so nasal, so free of the traditional attributes of a good singing voice, depth, range, timbre, that you wonder how its owner ever found the nerve to get up on stage. And yet... it gets right under your skin, a voice that haunts you long after supposedly better ones have faded from the memory. Give that voice a dull song and it can make it interesting. Give it an interesting song and it can make it great. One such moment is taking place right now as Thinking Of You, by the Colourfield, inches its way towards the Number One spot it deserves.

Waldemar Januszczak meets the ex-Specials star Terry Hall and his new group Colourfield

A ghost goes chart busting

Terry Hall (right) and Colourfield: picture by Denis Thorpe

"I guess it's in there, the whole dead-pan miserable thing. It isn't calculated. It's just not wanting to embarrass myself and my family by acting like a Wham. It's not new. I've had it since I was five. I can remember family parties where aunts would come up and say, 'Cheer up, it might never happen.'"

Terry Hall says that he sings with his eerie, natural voice because he could not face if he ever attempted the false mod-Atlantic drawl that the rest of them use. To those who say that the cam-

era never lies I hold him up as a counter-argument. On Top Of The Pops he seems surly and sulky. He would clearly prefer to be elsewhere. But in the flesh he is a pleasant, rather shy young man, with a sharp wit and an even sharper tongue. I ask him what his best moment with the Specials was. "Leaving," he snaps back. Do you remember the summer of 1981? Every time you turned on the radio you were liable to hear one of two things. Either a breathless BBC reporter passing on the fresh rumour that there would be a race riot in Brixton or Toxteth or St Paul's tonight, or you heard that thin, mournful voice telling you that this town, is coming like a ghost-town. Can't go on no more. People getting angry...

What powerful social glue is it that cements a popular song to a moment in history? Ghost Town, by the Specials, reached Number One in the hit parade in the week of the Brixton riots. The song complained that if someone didn't take the lid off the inner ghettos soon they would explode. It was a song so chillingly prescient that the subsequent riots

might have been staged to illustrate it. Unlike the other groups who were attempting to graft punk crudely onto politics the Specials never made the mistake of equating rage with noise, anger with anarchy. A Special's song was a sermon, uplifting thing that preached to your feet. Seeing them performing, clambouring over the speakers, up ropes, careering across the stage, it seemed that every one was having such fun complaining about Thatcher's Britain. Everyone but Terry Hall that is. Terry would stand there in the middle of

the mayhem grudgingly reciting his lines, looking like a little boy lost in a busy railway station. It was an irresistible combination. The end came with indecent speed. Ghost Town had barely established its position as one of the classic pop records of our era when half of the group left to become the Fun Boy Three. The usual internal differences were blamed, and that infectious air of inter-racial, inter-class harmony which the Specials radiated on stage was revealed as an illusion. Behind the scenes there were endless squabbles about

"who can be the most political this week." Most importantly perhaps the friendship which Terry Hall values so highly in his groups had broken into nasty little pieces.

The Fun Boy Three had their 15 minutes of real glory, as groups involving Terry Hall are bound to do. The Lunatics Have Taken Over The Asylum and Our Lips Are Sealed were brave and unique examples of voo-doo pop with Terry looking ever more like a badly frightened Dave Berry. Then the same kind of squabbles which tore the Specials apart broke up Fun Boy Three.

His ambitions with the Colourfield are simple. The most important thing is for the three members to remain friends and write the kind of songs that come naturally. The relationship between Terry Hall and Toby Lyons lies at the heart of the group. They are old friends from Coventry. They take turns at speaking and turns at writing songs. Toby was the only person Terry felt he could talk to during the horrible last days of the Fun Boy Three, when the American tour, when the Stripes and the Stripes on stage, not as a political gesture it turns out, but to celebrate the end of pop politics and the start of real life.

"I really don't know what's happening in Northern Ireland. I don't know what's happening in Russia. I know what's happening in Stockport. I know what time the shops shut. That's about as political as I am."

Nancy Banks-Smith on the trail of Captain Scott

Pole faults

CAPTAIN Oates's last words in The Last Place On Earth (Central) — "Call of nature, Birdie" — have been heavily leaked and the word seems all too appropriate. According to Scott, Oates said "I am just going outside and may be some time" but Trevor Griffiths thought Scott was making that up so he made up something himself.

I was talking to a former critic of the Daily Telegraph about The Last Place On Earth and she said Oates was a gentleman and couldn't possibly have said anything like that. One must bow to the Telegraph's judgment on what a fellow doesn't do, though it is an ugly upper-cut for Trevor Griffiths, no doubt as a socialist he can stand it.

Call of nature is a euphemism and gentlemen are supposed, how can I put it, to come right out with it. Look how loos in the Lords are marked not with the figure of a little chap in a coronet but baldly and with no beating about the bush. Poles.

Oates was an officer and a gentleman. A hunting shooting soldier. Lord Easton's squire. One of those sensible men of substantial means who, according to Bagehot, ran the country. "Oh, he was a gentleman, quite a gentleman and always a gentleman," wrote a seaman who saw him join the expedition. "An English gentleman," wrote Scott, who saw him leave it. "Everyone likes Oates partly because everyone can remember his words. If Scott made them up it is a tribute to his skill as a scriptwriter."

I have a certain fondness for "Call of Nature" as being like The Last Place On Earth, a play on words but it has all confirmed me in my feeling that people should prepare their last words well in advance so there is no chance of some whippersnapper popping something into your mouth like a thermometer or of an altogether unsatisfactory departing gale. Whoever can think of a better exit line for Oates will receive my prestigious Scott of Porlock award or, if they prefer a pole, Waldemar Januszczak.

While I am on shaky ground with gentlemen, I feel far more confident about reporters. In last night's episode of The Last Place On Earth a group of New Zealand reporters clustered around Scott sucking their pencils, when a door was flung open and out comes Mrs Evans, the wife of Scott's second-in-command, moving like a greyhound. Striking a graceful attitude on the stairs, she delivered herself of a powerful silver beginning. "Be captain of your marriage if you like... and ending either 'Inquisitive witch' or 'Inventive bitch.' I cannot be sure as my ears were ringing. At this Mrs Scott appeared, lying second, but travelling nicely, and offered it as her considered opinion that Mrs Evans was drunk.

The reporters, clearing their throats uneasily, continued questioning Scott about the shape of his ponies. For heaven's sake, everyone knows the shape of a pony. One must assume that New Zealand journalists are either a different breed entirely like marsupials or, like Oates, definitely too drunk, well up among the handkerchiefs and socks. It is not a matter of is it a lie but is it likely.

Usually The Last Place On Earth is looking good as it always did. Martin Shaw as Scott is doing as well as can be expected and the physical magnificence of Sverre Anker Ousdal as Amundsen better. He seems though to have abandoned any attempt to speak English or, rather, does so in that Christopher Robin-goes-hoppity-hop-hop rhythm which turns everything to Scandinavian. Mrs Shaw is still getting it in the neck, a husky distinguished itself, a fiery cross appeared in the sky. It is worth watching if only because the alternative is Blott On The Landscape (BBC-2).

Blott, as the front titles and rude music attest, is intended to be a seaside postcard. It is extraordinary that rational people could have worked on this serial for months without feeling a frightful sense of premonition. The same sensation that swept over Oates when he first clapped eyes on his spavined ponies. A feeling that, if you could see it written up somewhere, would be the sweetest word in the world. A passionate desire to hail a passing cab. A strong temptation to announce that you are just going outside and may be some time.

Robin Denselow reviews the rock releases

Eagle has landed

IT MAY not be the greatest lyric of the year, but at least it shows that some West Coast superstars are aware of changing times. "I saw a Dead Head sticker on a Cadillac," sings Don Henley in his evocative hit The Boys Of Summer, "and a voice inside me said 'Don't look back'."

These days, Henley's former band The Eagles seem even more dated and unfashionable than those earlier (and still running) California heroes The Grateful Dead. All credit to Henley that he's survived to notch up a sizeable hit in Britain (his second back home) and record a second solo album that shows he's not still stuck in the seventies.

Building The Perfect Beast (Asylum) is not quite up to the standard of his solo debut I Can't Stand Still, but it's a varied, intelligent set that includes his current hit and songs that range from a political rocker to a country weeper.

The anti-nuclear title track is more of an obvious political statement than the controversial Johnny Can't Read on his last set, but it shows him experimenting musically with the pounding, brassy backing and breathy backing vocals. Elsewhere he veers towards a Joni Mitchell-style mood piece on L.A. with Sunset Grill, and shows off his Texan country roots in You're Not Drinking Enough.

Jason and The Screamers: Lost And Found (EMI America). Like Henley's former band, the Screamers play country-rock, but there are similarities. Jason Ringenberg, singer, harmonica-player and son of an Illinois hog farmer, wears those flashy suits so favoured by country heroes, but treats

the music with flat-out rock 'n' roll fervour. What makes this band special is their enthusiasm and attack, with Jason's vocals matched by Warner Hodges' excellent guitar. They are best heard live, after several pints, and recommended not just for the heavy rock treatment of country songs like I Really Don't Want To Know, but for the occasional slow, gentle and thoughtful piece like the story of a racial killing, Still Tied.

Boy Harper with Jimmy Page: Whatever Happened To 1214? (Second Sight). While Page has played the world's stadiums and earned millions, Harper has had an uneven career, playing concerts and clubs, and recording a dozen albums that ranged from the angry, gentle, and exquisite to the infuriatingly self-destructive. But at least he has survived.

Playing with Page has brought out the best, as well as the worst, in Harper. He sings remarkably well and plays good, lightly amplified guitar over which Page adds fluid guitar lines. The songs range from ballads with lightly amplified strummed guitar, backing, like 1948, a mixture of Orwell and nuclear nightmare, to Hangman, which eases from the folksy to a heavy rock riff. But just as Harper is doing really well, he deliberately blows it. The final track, which ends in a burst of stoned giggling is simply a waste of vinyl.

Wilton Felder: Secrets (MCA). This is everything one would expect from a solo outing by the Crusaders' saxophonist, but with an additional bonus. Most of the songs are pleasant, classy funk instrumental, with keyboard work from the Crusaders' Joe Sample providing a familiar setting for Felder's cool, seemingly effortless playing.

RONNIE SCOTT'S

John Fordham

Benny Golson

BENNY GOLSON, the veteran saxophonist who exhibits a tone that purrs like a Rolls, is currently appearing at Ronnie Scott's with his quartet. Golson is a past master in the art of making progress by stealth and ingenuity rather than bravura and, like the best improvisers, never sounds as if he's improvising. He is a leader in the art of the game and leading him by the nose. Some jazz musicians fit the phrases into the spaces of the chord structure as if they were working on an assembly line.

Golson's tone on slow pieces is inimitable. It is, to borrow from Lewis Carroll, somewhere between a drawl and a rumble, with a kind of affectionate chuckle in the middle. By the time the band had flexed its muscles through a series of elegant, witty revelations on principles as old as the hills and reached Are You Real?, a prodigious, medium-paced swinger that Golson used to play with Art Blakey, the leader was also demonstrating his ability to gently invert most melodic and dynamic expectations. He plays breaks by spiralling down into the low register rather than the more customary agitated ascent being a notable instance is the kind of thing that sets you raising an eyebrow with pleasure. Golson's talent rarely, properly, reaches the extremes of elation—the reserve makes him at times such a breath of fresh air.

The presence of the Ronnie Scott quintet in the club this week makes for an interesting contrast with Golson's unfappable savor faire. The group has a fondness for that loping jazz-funk of the Sixties Blue Note period and — though it is sometimes prone to rather phlegmatic and monotonous soloing — frequently demon-

strates how suitable a vehicle it is for the enduring skills of Scott himself.

Though prone to sounding as lugubrious and unimpassioned as his own announcements, he continues to perceive a solo as a whole, to construct it as a series of logical events and lace it with a strong flavour of blues. Such modest story-telling virtues are certainly worth defending, as long as nobody treats them as the Gospel.

WAREHOUSE

Nicholas de Jongh

Playboy Of The Western World

SYNGE's Playboy of the Western World inhabits an Ireland which seems centuries away, even though it was first seen just 78 years ago. Here are rural, withdrawn and credulous people tightly encased in an impenetrable world of their own making. In this production by the Druid company from Galway in a fashion which no English troupe could manage.

From Paddy Donnelly's white-haired, gnarled old publican to the trio of dishevelled, begrimed village boys, there is a sense and sound of an improvised world of rich only in its flights of language. And the only jarring notes are struck by Maelissa Stafford's Christy Mahon, with his trim 1950s haircut and a face far too smooth for a traveller.

The design by the director Garry Hynes and the production's futuristic foundations from which it departs only in the final rather farcical and drunken attempt to string up the arch-fantast Christy, for the crime of falsely boasting he has struck his father dead. And in its vignettes of a sleeping village awakened to curiosity by the stranger's arrival, Hynes's production is at its most vivid: the publican and his cronies disturbed by Mahon's late night arrival or the screeching bevy of girls, torn between flirtatiousness and fear, catch the right tone.

To the role of Christy Mr Stafford brings a subtly gauche and tentative manner, and downcast eyes, but he powerfully conveys the man's gradual self-confidence as he becomes successively the object of romantic dreams, sexual desire, and pugilistic furies.

His relationship with



Sean McGinley: Warehouse

Peggy Mike is conveyed as a meeting of two lonely fantasists, and is lyrical rather than passionate or erotic. And though Roy Brennan's Peggy has a shy, self-deprecating quality which seems just right, and her blaze of possessiveness and final outrage is in harmony with her earlier characterisation, she misses notes of desperation and final desolation.

This review appeared in later editions yesterday.

SOUTHAMPTON

Paul Lewis

Animal

ALTHOUGH the actors copulate, urinate and generally behave like animals in the latest Nuffield Theatre production there have been no howls of public protest. They are pretending to be animals, chimpanzees in fact and we all know what they're like.

Actually they're like us according to Tom McGrath who has re-written his Animal for its English premiere. The actors are utterly convincing as they scurry along shrieking loudly with their bums in the air and wearing what

looks significantly like babies' romper suits.

The chimps' society may be uncivilised but it is unnervingly like that found in many street gangs or boards of directors. Its virtue is aping nature and the supreme achievement of Justin Greene's production is that we too become one with this world, drawn in by music and physical action that takes its pattern from music.

But not for long. An anthropologist called Lynn (Sarah Berger) arrives. She forms a relationship with the ape she calls Blue, "the most intelligent and therefore the most sad," movingly portrayed by Raad Rawl. He sees the dangerous characteristics lurking within all apes that find their apotheosis in humans.

Inevitably the human interferences with the environment and the apes begin to change for the worst. So does the play. Lynn is joined by another human and a substantial plot. This plot, like a young ape musing everyone aside, takes over.

Any kind of narrative would have shattered the previous timeless mood and made the play's point but McGrath underlines it twice by making the destruction of the apes extreme and melodramatic. The result of the moral contest between human and animal would be less rigged.

PLYMOUTH

Allan Saddler

Babes In Arms

THE well-known Rodgers and Hart songs in Babes In Arms can still delight with their wit and sophistication, and occasionally they fit in with the plot. This is the archetypal backstage musical of a group of stage-struck youngsters winning against the odds. The details are fairly inconsequential. Rodgers and Hart had some wonderful songs that just needed a showcase.

The show is stiff with show-stoppers and production numbers. The idea is that furious energy and conviction can dazzle an audience into senseless submission. But to project this kind of manic glee needs the earnestness of Mickey Rooney, who appeared in the film version, outpacing several experts in sticky sentimentality. Matthew Kelly sings pleasantly enough and has an engaging personality, but is a bit beyond the stage of youthful over-enthusiasm. Babes In Arms is a com-

THE GLC PRESENTS
MIRIAM MAKEBA
THE EMPRESS OF AFRICAN
SONG IN A BIRTHDAY
CONCERT WITH HER
ORCHESTRA
MUSICAL DIRECTOR
AL SANDERS

THE ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL
MONDAY 4 MARCH 1985
FROM 7.30 PM

GLC
Working for London

WILL RATE CAPPING TEAR THE ART OUT OF LONDON?

PAUL EDDINGTON FELICITY KENDAL
SIMON CADELL
TOM STOPPARD'S
JUMPERS
ANDREW SACHS PETER WOOD
REDUCED PRICE PREVIEW FROM 22 MARCH
OFFERS 14PM-10PM THEATRE
01 836 6404 01 379 6233

Emphatically not to be missed
THE DEVILS
Barbican RSC The Pit
01.628 8795/638 8891

IDON Henley
NEW ALBUM & CASSETTE
BUILDING
THE
PERFECT
BEAST
FEATURING THE HIT SINGLE
'THE BOYS OF SUMMER'



Miranda Richardson, right, in *Dance With A Stranger*; Clint Eastwood, left, in *City Heat*; Jessica Lange and Sam Shepard, above, in *Country*



Tim Palleine takes the floor as he reviews *Dance With A Stranger*, *City Heat*, *Country*, and the frenetic *Breakdance 2—Electric Boogaloo*

Did she fall, or was she pushed?

THE AFFAIR, which ended 30 years ago when Ruth Ellis shot her faithless and worthless lover, led — though *Dance With A Stranger* (Plaza, Screen on the Hill, 15) does not say so — to her becoming the last woman to be hanged in Britain.

Rather the film, scripted by Shelagh Delaney and directed by Mike Newell, ends with the shooting, with nothing about the subsequent trial and only a postscript to refer to Ruth's execution. This is odd since it tends to brush aside the legal and sociological implications.

A legal expert recently suggested that if the case occurred today, the defendant would, considering the extraordinary degree of provocation, have received no more than a two-year suspended sentence: and it was the public outcry over the hanging which as much as anything clinched the case for abolition of capital punishment.

The movie does not, of course, profess to offer a case-history or aspire to the status of drama-doc. It does, though, and maybe unwisely, tend to presuppose the audience's knowledge of the outcome, since on this is predicated the sense of fatal-

ism we feel as the one-year span of the action ticks away. Moreover, because the story is based (though one does not know how precisely) on fact, it inevitably is apt to lack a clear-cut dramatic shape.

Certainly, *Dance With A Stranger* has a distinctive surface. Miranda Richardson, as the peroxide-blond Ruth, and Rupert Everett, as the racing driver who is her psychotically unearthing lover and nemesis, look exactly right, and their iconic resonance help to persuade us of their amour fou.

No less important, the production design of Andrew Mollo gets across a heightened aura of the mid-50s, with their "contemporary" furnishing which keeps within the bounds of realism but suffices the film in a muted expressionism — an effect capped by the nearly Fabist-like scene near the end of the assignment in a swirling peapoupe fog.

This is a depressing film. The fact that one emerges with something of the feeling of a hangover is surely due not just to the quantity of alcohol we have seen being drunk but to a sense of having awoken from bad dreams. That is the movie's achievement but also its limitation:

ultimately its characters remain figures seen in a garish social landscape rather than projections of social attitudes, and the waltz into darkness which the film describes is not performed to the music of time.

City Heat (Warner, etc., 15) also transports us into a stylised past, but in a spirit of frank escapism, not to say triviality. The locale is Kansas City in 1933, a cops-and-robbers showcase for Burt Reynolds and Clint Eastwood.

Reynolds is a gumshoe, shrouded in regulation trenchcoat, perhaps because it seems to be forever pouring rain; Eastwood represents law enforcement, and is hard-bitten enough to resemble a totem pole, perhaps because he seems to bear single-handed responsibility for plainclothes policing of the city. The two are forever at loggerheads, in what amounts to a superannuated variation on the "buddy" movies popular a few years ago.

The tone, set by an early bout of furniture-smashing fisticuffs, is broad comedy. But the narrative revolves rather bafflingly around the crooked activities of Reynolds' partner, which involves a good deal of graphic mayhem, including burning alive.

Perhaps the late Robert Al-drich, whose *The Grissom Gang* travelled the same route, could have yoked together the gothic frenzy and the incipient farce to some real purpose. Here, however, they remain separate and tedious and sometimes tasteless effect.

The film benefits from some mobile camerawork and from Rip Torn's straightfaced parody of a gargantuan mobster. But on the whole, Richard Benjamin's direction cannot disguise the air of hand-me-down commercial concoction.

The non-stop crash, bang, wallop of the soundtrack suggests that earplugs might be offered in the manner of 3D glasses. Also, sad to say, the intimations of racial integration seem a bit optimistic for 50 years ago.

By contrast, *Country* (Odeon, Haymarket, PG), set in a present-day Mid-West farming community, taps a vein of understated naturalism. Its strength lies in a capacity — particularly to the cinema but not latterly too much in evidence — to tell a story through observation of reality.

Jessica Lange (co-producer as well as star) and Sam Shepard play a couple whose struggle to make a living from

the land appears doomed by a foreclosure threat from the loan company they depend on. The husband eventually cracks under the strain and takes to the bottle, but the family group — three children plus grandpa — is held together by the fortitude of the wife, who begins to seem almost like a latterday version of Ma Joad in *The Grapes of Wrath*.

The director, Richard Pearce, previously made the more modestly budgeted *Heartland*, also about the hardship of farming life but set some 70 years ago. There the re-creation of the background threatened to become an end in itself, but *Country* being more contemporary, has a closer sense of engagement with its material.

David M. Walsh's cinematography has an evocative plainness in conjuring up the wintry Iowa landscape and the skeletal little town: the camera registers the surroundings of makeshift dance-hall and church without pushing them under our noses as anything colourful or quaint. Details of behaviour and of domestic activity take their place in the overall design.

There are elements of melodrama, as regards the suicide of a neighbour driven

to the end of his tether by economic difficulties. There is an unabashed sentiment, too, in the treatment of the family group, in such details as the son using his savings to buy back the treasured harness his grandfather has had to dispose of.

But the melodrama and sentiment do not seem manipulative; they serve most of the time to bring out a quality of truth. It is only at the end that there is some sense of fudging. We can believe in the husband's return to the bosom of his family but not quite in the way that the auction of their effects is called off after an emotional plea to the crowd.

This happy ending of sorts — a closing title alludes to new legislation to protect farmers' interests — does not appear as an altogether logical outcome. But the film is for the most part sympathetic and likeable.

Breakdance 2—Electric Boogaloo (Classic, Oxford St., and release, PG) does not seem to call for extended critical commentary. A sort of 1980s variation on *Babes in Arms*, it boasts dialogue that seems to be being read from cue cards and a quantity of perspiration such as to make one relieved that it is not in Smell-O-Vision.

Vanessa Redgrave in *Wetherby*, joint winner of the main prize

Derek Malcolm on the results at a less than triumphant Berlin festival

Hare today

NO ONE is surprised any more when British films win festival prizes, and David Hare's *Wetherby* looked to have a favourable chance at Berlin from the moment it was screened in a very weak competition.

What did raise some eyebrows was Wetherby's sharing of the Golden Bear with the *Woman And The Stranger*, an East German prisoner-of-war story of very little distinction: but then Berlin self-consciously serves both East and West, and this triangular love story was about the best of the Eastern block entrants.

The jury, headed by the veteran French star, Jean Marais, gave nothing at all to Godard for his supposedly controversial but fairly innocuous *Virgin Mary*, and then compounded the error by making Robert Benton best director for his egregiously *Places In The Heart*. Giving the Silver Bear to Hungary for Laszlo Lagossy's *Flowers of Reverie*, not in any way a noteworthy effort, seemed another mistake.

Marguerite Duras, though, got a prize for the script of her film *The Children*, which was certainly the best part of it, and there was no controversy about the best actor award for Fernando Fernan Gomez in Jaime de Arminan's *Sico*, a clever comedy about an elderly professor who offers to become a Roman-style slave to the family of a former pupil and rules everyone with a rod of iron despite his convenient cloak of humility. Jo Kennedy won the best actress award for her part in Ian Pringle's Australian entrant, *Wrong World*.

All in all it was a year to remember, and it wasn't only Godard who had cause to complain — since Michel Deville, whose *Danger In Delay* was one of the most accomplished films in competition, was not even nominated. This Chabrolean thriller was at least great fun, in marked contrast to many of the other entrants. But neither thrillers nor fun films were much of a lot in the festival with just looking desperately for significance.

The other British film in competition was *Nineteen Nineteen*, which is almost certainly the last major production to be financed by the British Film Institute's production board, owing to budget cuts. It is an honourable, accomplished first feature by Hugh Brody with Paul Schofield and Maria Schell as two veterans of life who meet in the Vienna of the early Seventies and are linked by the fact that they were both patients of Freud in their youth.

She was a lesbian, suicidal after an unrequited love affair, and he a man unable to love except without sex. The film, which places these two within the context of a troubled century, is often too ambitious for its own good and sometimes a little silly. But both Schofield and Schell give good performances and there is no doubt whatever that Brody is a director to watch for the future. The chief fault of the film lies in its lack of passion, and its best virtue is its painstaking production design and mastery of detail.

Another British film shown out of competition was Derek Jarman's *Antony and Cleopatra*, which illustrates Shakespeare's *Sonnets*, spoken by Judi Dench, with

music and imagery of sometimes stunning beauty. It lasts almost 80 minutes, which is too long, but the stop-motion photography with its home-erotic overtones is superbly done. Jarman is an exceptional film-maker in his field and one now looks forward to his *Caravaggio* with some impatience.

One of the 'hits' of the festival was undoubtedly Robert Epstein's shattering documentary, *The Times Of Harvey Milk*, which dramatically tells the story of the murder of the gay activist who became a controversial San Francisco supervisor and was then shot together with the mayor of the city. Anyone not telling this tale well ought to have been shot too, but Epstein does it marvellously.

This is the gay film of the year, but it is run pretty close by Greta Schiller and Robert Rosenberg's *Before Stonewall*, which traces half a century of gay culture up to the moment, in 1969, when a homosexual bar in New York held out against the police for three days after accusations of constant harassment. The merit of this documentary is its humanity, tact, and the due weight it gives to the gay women's movement and the perils it too faced.

The documentaries in fact appeared a great deal stronger than most of the features, inspiring one critic to remark that this was a festival for fiction directors who simply could not direct. A bit hard perhaps, but one could see what he meant as the days progressed and even the slightest talent was seized upon as remarkable in the fiction field.

The German critics, for instance, made a great song and dance about Bobby Roth's *Heartbreakers*, the story of two Los Angeles buddies who screw each other's women and inspect their respective girlfriends in California. A bit hard perhaps, but one could see what he meant as the days progressed and even the slightest talent was seized upon as remarkable in the fiction field.

Joan Freeman's *Streetwalkin'*, from the Roger Cornan stable, was equally ambivalent, being a sympathetic but fundamentally exploitative study of young Los Angeles prostitutes which collapses in a welter of gun-flicking and sentiment.

There was not much from East Germany about. On the last day the Forum's surprise film turned out to be Percy Adlon's *Zuckerbaby*, which as least was not grim. This is a romantic comedy with a suitable amount of irony to temper its sentimentality: the story of a fat undertaker's attendant, well past the first flush of youth, who makes a set for a handsome young train driver, catches him and makes the affair of her life. It doesn't seem much like Adlon territory, and it doesn't look much like an Adlon film with its Fassbinder-style red and blue filters. But it's nice just the same.

Paul Bartel's *Lust In The Dust* is hardly that, being a fairly vicious skit on westerns aided by such B-movie alumni as Tab Hunter and Divine. You could call it a cross between *Eating Raoul* and something cooked up by Jarman's *Antony and Cleopatra*, but decidedly curate's egg. That's what Berlin's been like this year too.

BRIEFING

Best films

Blood Simple (release). Stylishly visualised macabre tale, making good, hard-boiled use of its Texas setting.

Amadeus (ABC, Shaftesbury Ave.). Expansive and grandiose opening out of the Shaffer play, somewhat academically directed by Milos Forman.

Borowczyk's Dr Jekyll (ICA). Weird variation on Stevenson; not everyone's cup of blood, but has some compulsive moments.

L'Amour A Mort (Berkely, Arts). Alain Resnais explores the philosophical realms of love and death; enigmatic, to say the least, but arresting.

Places In The Heart (Odeon Haymarket). Folk tale of the Depression from Robert Benton; sentimental but in an attractive way.

Richard III (Academy). Wellcome revival of Olivier's best Shakespeare film; supporting cast includes Gielgud, Richardson.

Best on TV

Merry Andrew (today, BBC-2, 7 p.m.). Danny Kaye musical (1955) with pleasing patter-song and inventive choreography.

Stardust (Friday, BBC-1, 11.20). Overblown but lively sequel to last week's *That'll Be The Day*.

Mean Streets (Friday, C4, 11.20). Martin Scorsese's feverish evocation of life in New York's Little Italy. Powerful and personal almost to a fault.

The Letter (Monday, BBC-2, 8 p.m.). Suitably heightened playing from Bette Davis in a tolerably effective William Wyler version of the Maughan play.

Cocoon's Bluff (Monday, BBC-1, 10.55). Clint Eastwood in Don Siegel's excitingly drawn thriller about a frontier-style lawman operating on the streets of New York.

Interiors (Tuesday, C4, 9 p.m.). Woody Allen's sole venture into straight drama (he doesn't appear himself). Chilly and self-conscious, but interesting.

Video releases

CIC's new releases include Hitchcock's *Vertigo*, Polanski's *Rosemary's Baby*, and Aitkenborough's *Oh! What A Lovely War*, not to mention *Star Trek III: The Search for Spock*.

Special interest

THREE seasons begin at the National Film Theatre this week: on the American South,



Sally Field in *Places In The Heart*

starting with *Jezebel* on Saturday; images of Wales, kicking off with *Ford's How Green My Valley* (Friday); and Japanese literary adaptations, starting with Teshigahara's *The Face of Another* (Sunday).

James Ivory's *The Bostonians* begins a run at the Barbican Cinema tomorrow, preceded by a different one of his films each evening: tomorrow's curtain-raiser is the little seen *The 54s*.

Among films at the Everyman, Hampstead, in the coming week are two Minnelli programmes: *The Pirate* and *Meet Me In St. Louis* on Sunday afternoon, and *Lust For Life* and *The Cobweb* on Tuesday. At the Scala Kings Cross, on Wednesday, a selection of short films by Peter Greenaway — is showing together with Chris Harker's

Sunless. The Borowczyk season at the ICA Cinematheque concludes with *The Streetwalker* and *Behind Convent Walls* (Friday to Sunday).

The Sunday matinee at the Electric Screen, Portobello Road, is *Yield to the Night* (1956), based on the then very recent Ruth Ellis case.

Edinburgh. Filmhouse screens a selection of Tex Avery cartoons until Saturday.

South Hill Park Arts Centre, Bracknell, is showing *The Company Of Wolves* (Friday-Sunday), followed by *The Natural* (Monday-Wednesday). Herzog's *Where The Green Ants Dream* plays at Tyneside Cinema until Saturday. The film of the Book season at Croydon Arts Centre continues with the lively 1952 version of *The Pickwick Papers* (Friday and Saturday).

A British double-bill, *Local Hero* and *Loose Connections*,

is showing at the Metro, Derby, until Sunday. Takovsky's *Andrei Rublev* is at the Dukes, Lancaster, on Sunday and Monday, and the Saturday matinee at the Dukes is Carroll Ballard's admirable *The Black Stallion*.

Tim Palleine



"In my book, everyone in the film should get an award. Rarely have I seen such flawless performances... A deeply moving film."

MADEIRA HARMON—SUNDAY MIRROR

"I like 'Places in the Heart' very much. The picture is beautifully crafted, the warmth is genuine, the acting outstanding."

PHILIP FRENCH—THE OBSERVER

NOMINATED FOR
7
ACADEMY AWARDS
including
BEST PICTURE
BEST DIRECTOR
Robert Benton
BEST ACTRESS
Sally Field



SALLY FIELD
PLACES IN THE HEART

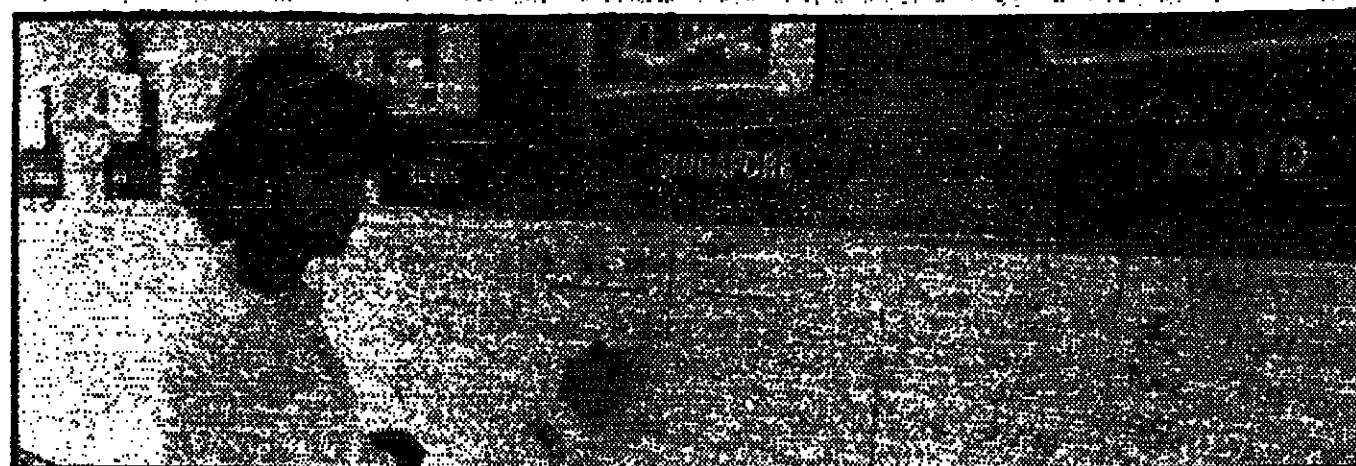
Wilder Pictures Presents SALLY FIELD "PLACES IN THE HEART"
UNUSUAL CHOICE: ED HARRIS—AMY MADIGAN—JOHN MALKOVICH—DANNY CLOVER
Edited by CAROL LITTLETON, A.C.E. Director of Photography NESTOR ALMENDROS, A.S.C.
Executive Producers MICHAEL HAUSSMAN—Produced by ARLENE DONOVAN
Written and Directed by ROBERT BENTON

NOW SHOWING
CLASSIC HAYMARKET

"PURE MAGIC...deliciously watchable...LOVED IT!"
HARRY SHARP & CHRIS ROMPAIN
LAID SUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM
From FRIDAY MARCH 1st
45 Kingsbridge 3.00 5.00 7.00 9.00

"Terry Gilliam's Brazil"
is one of the most stunningly imaginative films to have been produced in a long long time"
Fiona Ferguson CITY LIMITS
Arnon Milchan Presents A Terry Gilliam Film "Brazil"
Starring Jonathan Pryce
Robert De Niro Katherine Helmond Ian Holm Bob Hoskins
Michael Palin Ian Richardson Peter Vaughan and Kim Cattrall
Screenplay by Terry Gilliam Tom Stoppard Charles McKorm
Original Music Michael Kamen Editor Julian Doyle Director of Photography Roger Poon
Co-Producer Patrick Casavetti Produced by Arnon Milchan Directed by Terry Gilliam
NOW SHOWING EXCLUSIVE PRESENTATION
ODEON LEICESTER SQUARE Tel: 01-232 6111

Barbican Cinema
March 1-21
THE BOSTONIANS
Daily
The films of Ismail Merchant and James Ivory
The Five-48 March 1, 18; Heat & Dust (15) March 2, 18, 19, 21;
Hullabaloo (15) March 3, 8; The Europeans (11) March 3, 9, 20;
Bombay Talkie (15) March 4, Quartet (11) March 5;
The Householder (11) March 6; Adventures of Brown Man/
Autobiography (11) March 7; Savages (11) March 10; The Gums (11)
March 11; Courtneys of Bombay (15) March 12; Resistant (11)
March 13; Shakespeare Wallah (15) March 14; The Wild Party (11)
March 15; Special Event — Tribute to Jennifer Kendal March 17;
Jane Austen in Washington (15) March 19.
See Press for full details.
Phone 01-628 8795/638 8897



Izabella Barber of Merrill Lynch and (right) the dealing room of Godsell, Astley & Pearce. Pictures by E. Hamilton-West

The dollar's fall caused mayhem in the markets.
Margareta Pagano witnessed the harrowing scenes

Demented dealing

IT WAS total chaos—like a scene from mission control during a disaster in outer space. Screaming, wailing dealers packed into a tiny capsule cramped around a circular dealing desk, each deafening the other. Words were indistinguishable, and probably unprintable. Screams of "dollarmark 50 to 60" blasted through the din to cut the smoke. Others bawled down to Moscow on the open-ended telephone—10 each. Billions of dollars were sold, bought, matched, bid for, quoted and offered. "They're in," shouted one—another screamed out, "it's moving again. Two pennings off. You can't do that." Coke cans, half-eaten sandwiches and hamburger papers littered the desks, where pens moved across paper at 90 miles an hour fixing the deals.

Four hours after the real panic—when the cacophony started after the dollar, appeared at last to have begun its descent from the cliff tops down somewhere close to sanity. There was a lull. Head dealer Roger Mahoney, still screaming into the phone, said they had called the ambulances but none had appeared. Mouth-to-mouth resuscitation had been the order of the day.

He started earlier than usual yesterday morning at about 7 o'clock. His office—the spot dollar-mark trading room at Godsell, Astley & Pearce, the foreign exchange subsidiary of money brokers Exco International high up in the sky at Cannon Street. The dollar-mark rate was then 3.43.

"It was all there—ready, the dollar had come off in late New York trading and there was no sign of any about-turn in very jumpy, thin markets. People were nervous about buying dollars at those levels and there were a lot of them around with big profits," Volcker, he said, or rather bellowed. "He did it." He quietened down. He was surrounded by orange cans. Pop around to the pub, yes, on a normal day but no one had been out of the office all week. Nor, it seems, had any foreign exchange dealer in the City had time to take any more than a quick gasp of oxygen. "Volcker," he repeated. "He must have been the main reason. The psychology of it all was here this morning and the central banks charged in together in such a way that there was no turning. We have never seen anything like it. The French, Bundesbank, Swiss, even the Italians, the Czechs, the Hungarians—who don't often—and the Russians were all big sellers."

he hits the magical age when the legend says that foreign exchange dealers get burnt out and retire, loaded, to Tunbridge Wells. The fear, the thrill and exhaustion that goes into calculating and making decisions about fractions, or "pips," of a currency in millions and millions is, to put it mildly, a nerve-wracking business. "Maybe tomorrow—but maybe several more years. Who's to say," he said. "But it is a young man's job." How long the dollar may stay at this still high, but gentler level, he was not prepared to guess.

Ray Cooper, head dealer of the Forex desk at the US Merrill Lynch International Bank, was just beginning to calm down. He woke up at 5.45 a.m. to catch the dollar-mark rate on his portable Reuters screen at DM3.43. By the time he left Bexley to be at his desk—at 7.30 a.m.—it had moved up to DM3.45.

46—big spreads by any standards. "The spreads were just so big. We knew there was something in the air and expected something after Tuesday's dollar slide. But I must admit we never expected anything like this. By 10 o'clock it was a madhouse and it just snowballed once all the central banks had moved in. "It had to be them. I have never seen movements—a 6 per cent fall by the dollar against the mark in about half an hour—the 3.34 level and then again 3.28—in probably 10 years," said Mr Cooper.

Well over \$4 billion was turned over in MLIV's swish dealing room through heavy corporate and inter-bank business in the spot market. The dealers, Mr Cooper admitted, had positioned themselves rather well in the market. "I won't say how well, but it was quite a good day." At 40 Ray Cooper, dealing

for 16 years, is living proof that you don't have to burn out in your thirties. He admits that he may be living on borrowed time but subscribes to the view that the experience of handling jumpy, volatile markets is as important as the speed of youth.

At the mid-term, the problem is how to push growth nearer to '88



ECONOMICS
Christopher Huhne

ONE of the central questions which the Chancellor will be attempting to answer before reaching his budget judgment is whether a tight budget or a looser budget will help to support the pound in the event that yesterday's dollar fall is not sustained. It is this consideration which will largely determine how much Mr Nigel Lawson "hands out" on March 19.

For the longer term, there are certainly other ways in which Mr Lawson can get himself out of this hock—or similar ones, remembering the fall of sterling against all other currencies in January. As I argue later, joining EMS would not in itself be a sufficient condition for stabilising sterling, though it may well be a necessary condition for the other things which could.

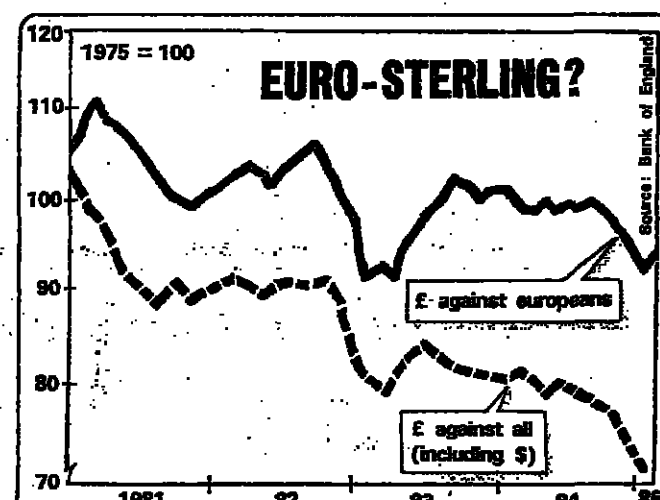
In the short term, however, the Prime Minister and her Chancellor have only domestic levers to pull, as

President Reagan's press conference last week so brutally demonstrated. By pushing interest rates up in real terms to levels not seen since 1922, Mr Lawson has nevertheless shown his willingness to pull at least one of those levers. The Government has been unhappy enough about the dollar's strength, but what it cannot stomach is a free fall of the pound against all other currencies.

Base rates at 14 per cent have stabilised the pound against the European currencies. Indeed, sterling is about 2 per cent up against the other EEC currencies compared with its average level through January. But the Chancellor has not been prepared to leave it at that.

He has also repeatedly said that the pound's sharp fall against everything was in part attributable to fears about the course of government policy, and he has hinted that the events of January—what must have looked like an abyss from Treasury chambers—require a fresh and cautious look at his budget arithmetic.

This has been widely interpreted by City analysts who know that gloom and doom is the best way to attract publicity as a signal that there is a course of government policy coming. Indeed, one influential figure recently argued that the budget had to be tough so that interest rates could come down, sterling could strengthen, and the recovery could proceed. The Treasury's computer model was cited in support of this bizarre view.



The only problem is that the Treasury's computer model in fact implies rather than dispels, as the interesting comparison of the properties of the various computer models from the Warwick Macro-Economic Modelling Bureau shows. (Models of the UK economy, edited by Ken Wallis, OUP).

Higher taxes or lower public spending still give the expected Keynesian result of depressing the economy—just. The reason why the effect is only marginal is that the cut in government borrowing (within a given money supply target) helps to reduce interest rates, which makes the pound less attractive. So tough budgets cause sterling to fall, which does indeed mean that Mr Lawson wants.

Similarly, "easy budgets" with more tax cuts cause the

exchange rate to rise, which dampens the normal Keynesian effects of more demand by making the trading sector less competitive. It thus "crowds out" private sector spending, though not totally. (A 5 per cent income tax cut raises GDP by only 0.1 per cent after three years).

These particular properties of the model were usefully useful in showing backbenchers and others who existed on playing with it that a fiscal boost would not work because the Keynesian increase in domestic activity is rapidly offset by the rising pound.

At the time, it must have seemed like useful propaganda: it will not necessarily inform the Chancellor's judgement. After all, the Treasury has not spent so much mental energy in devising ways of bending its borrowing targets with

asset sales and so forth if it really believed that fiscal policy was so powerless.

A revised Treasury view is that a fiscal boost does indeed strengthen the exchange rate, but only if the financial markets believe the Chancellor when he tells them that he will stick to a pre-announced monetary target. If they do not, they will take the relaxation as a sign that the government will be more lax, and that the exchange rate will fall.

The truth, though, as I have argued before, is that there is no satisfactory general theory of exchange rates which is any use for predicting short-term movements. The Chancellor will be as well aware of that as anyone, which is probably why he is unlikely to take a deep plunge either side of his borrowing target of 27 billion for next year. At least he has the merit of already being market knowledge—and possibly discounted.

The present or even a slightly reduced target for borrowing should still give him some room for tax cuts and other measures, though the government's budgetary policy will be mildly contractionary because he is paying for them out of a planned cut in public spending as a share of national income. The sound of tough budget should strengthen the pound partly through the conventional route of cutting demand, imports and the trade deficit and partly through confidence effects. But let's be honest: how it will boost jobs as well, because it won't. The defence

of sterling will have taken priority over higher growth. The falling pound and the gradual resumption of coal output is set to provide fairly respectable growth this year, which might even edge down unemployment a little (though less so than if the budget was more generous, and sterling fell further).

The problem for the Medium Term Re-election Strategy has always been how to push growth a bit nearer 1988.

It is nevertheless not a happy sight to see any Chancellor tying up the only levers he might have to influence the domestic economy because of fears for the exchange rate. One way out, advocated by every man, his dog and the CBI, would be to join the European Monetary System and attempt to constrain sterling to within the 6 per cent (Italian-style) limit to the Ecu, if not the more general 21 per cent band. As the graph shows, it would not be that difficult a target.

The Treasurer is still against the idea. An extension of the strength of the

went once again up to the Chancellor and the Prime Minister has decided to stick with the present line: "We are still keeping the matter under active review."

The main one, accompanied by much hand-wringing, is that the pound's participation would make life very difficult for our poor European partners because it is still buffeted by oil price movements and it would make the system more than just a German mark bloc.

Since the said European partners do not seem to worry, this unusual rash of Treasury altruism must be tax-related, and if necessary excuse for something else. It would give the Bank of England another lever on policy which the Treasury's end of town would rather not see.

This is a shame. The very demonstration of announcing that the pound was to participate fully would probably make the parity against the other Europeans easier to hold. What it would mean, of course, is anything about the strength of the

dollar. The Europeans ever more pressingly need the dollar policy they have intermittently talked about ever since the EMS foundation in 1979, but which would be a lot easier to implement with full British membership.

The fact that an eccentric B movie actor in Washington will have nothing of it should be neither here nor there. At last European finance ministers have shown that they believe what they have been saying about the over-valued dollar. They have put their money where their mouths are, used their reserves to sell dollars. The dollar may have bounce in it yet. More intervention may be needed, and if necessary the Europeans should borrow to pay for it.

If the dollar keeps falling Europe's central banks will be picking up currency gains all the way to their Riviera holidays. They, of course, they would face the problem of some currencies rising against the dollar faster than others, and thereby creating strains within the EMS. But that, by present standards, would be a luxury.

This advertisement is issued in compliance with the requirements of the Council of The Stock Exchange.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company

(Liability limited by Royal Charter, Registered in England No. Z 73)

The Council of The Stock Exchange has granted permission for the following securities of The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company to be admitted to the Official List:-

- (i) £102,058,675 nominal of Deferred Stock;
- (ii) £56,781,778 nominal of 6.3 per cent (net) Convertible Redeemable Preferred Stock; and
- (iii) warrants carrying the right to subscribe for £470,588 nominal of Deferred Stock.

Particulars of the above securities, which are being issued in connection with the merger with Sterling Guarantee Trust PLC, are available in the statistical services of Exel Statistical Services Limited. Copies of the Listing Particulars dated 1st February, 1985 may be obtained from the Company Announcements Office, The Stock Exchange, Throgmorton Street, London EC2, for 2 business days from the date of this notice and, during normal business hours on any weekday (Saturdays excepted), for 14 days from the date of this notice from:-

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, 79 Pall Mall, London SW1
Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited, New Issue Department, 21 Austin Friars, London EC2.
The Royal Bank of Scotland plc, 24 Lombard Street, London EC3.
The Royal Bank of Scotland plc, 34 Fettes Row, Edinburgh.

28th February, 1985.

David Hulme

Revolving Budget Account Rate Changes

Williams & Glyn's Bank announces that with effect from 4th March 1985 the rate of interest charged on overdrawn balances will be increased from 19% to 23% per annum, and the rate of interest paid on credit balances will be increased from 7.5% to 11% per annum.

Williams & Glyn's Bank plc
A member of The Royal Bank of Scotland Group plc.

Papua New Guinea calls a halt to the rush for gold

EARLY this month the government of Papua New Guinea announced that it was closing down the largest mining project in the Southern Hemisphere, less than 12 months after the mine had started gold production.

This decision has sent shivers down the spines of financiers as they wonder what will happen to the \$960 million (£870 million) invested in the Ok Tedi Mine. The mine closes today following an unresolved dispute between the government, which has a 30 per cent stake in the venture, and its commercial partners, Australia's Broken Hill Proprietary, Amoco Minerals (a subsidiary of Standard Oil of Indiana) and a group of West German companies. Talks have failed to allay the government's fears that its partners intend to recover only the high grade gold ores that cap Mount Fubilan, and to abandon their agreement to mine the underlying copper deposits.

These fears stem from the failure of the Ok Tedi Mining Company to complete a tailings dam to minimise the effects of the disposal of mining wastes on the region's river system; the belief that the company is dragging its feet over the establishment of a 50 megawatt hydropower scheme to service the project; and the postponement of plans to develop a copper ore processing plant.

Offers by the government of a two-year breathing-space on these infrastructural investments, and to increase its own contributions, have not produced the long-term commitment to the project for which the authorities have been looking.

The 1980 agreement envisaged a three-stage development plan for the mine that would yield \$10 billion (£9.1 billion) of gold and copper (at 1980 prices) over 25 years. The first stage, 1984 to 1986, involved the mining of the gold capping ores. During the second stage, from 1986 to 1989, both gold and copper would be produced. By 1990 the gold ores would be exhausted and only copper would be removed.

The government now believes that its partners intend to abandon the project as soon as the first stage is completed. The project has been dogged by controversy since its inception. The original deposits were discovered by Kennecott, which attempted to negotiate a tough deal in the mid-1970s. But the government outmanoeuvred Kennecott and in 1976 a consortium, led by Broken Hill Proprietary, took over. It was a further five years, however, before an agreement was reached. Many of the problems

related to the project's location in one of the world's most inhospitable regions. The mine site is set in rugged mountains in the remote Western Province. It is more than 800 kilometres by river from the coast, and most of the intervening terrain is lowland swamp.

The implications of the closure are only just beginning to be felt. Bankers are reappraising their loans, and multinational companies are wondering about how they should react to this tiny state that is prepared to question their integrity over contractual obligations.

In Port Moresby, the capital advisers to the Prime Minister, Michael Somare, are hastily organizing a campaign to persuade foreign companies that Papua New Guinea remains a good country in which to invest. Most confused of all, perhaps, are the 20,000 Min people who inhabit the remote Stane Mountain area. In the last five years they have been subjected to the trauma of moving from the Stane area to the space age, and have been encouraged to join the cash economy and to establish businesses to supply the mine.

If the government cannot find alternative mining partners, they will be left to return to the Stone Age.

Gilts surge but dollar fall pulls some shares down

Stock Exchange turnover for February 26: Number of bargains 20,653; value \$316.683 million.

Frankfurt: prices bounced higher as the dollar dropped in moderate dealings. The Commodity index sprang up 6.4 points to stand at 1173. The upward move was marked by the return of foreign purchasers to the market for the first time in a number of sessions and helped by a healthier tone on the West German bond market. But uncertainty surrounding the frenetic movements on foreign exchange markets, where the dollar suffered a 15 percent overnight drop, kept many investors on the sidelines.

MONEY MARKETS	
1 month	3 months
8 1/2	9 1/2
10 1/2	11 1/2
12 1/2	13 1/2

Computeracy will not solve all your problems, but it will help

The percentage of Edinburgh's graduates still

They took all the computer science and electronic and

"It would be easy to say that because these jobs are in a technical area, it is only the technicians who are going to get them. That is not so. Somebody who has a language degree and thus mastered a new grammar is often as useful as a scientist." Equally the electrical engineer who appreciates that his specialist knowledge is as important to a firm of chartered

Alan Bassett's advice to a second year university or college student is therefore:

Mr Robert Porrer, chairman of the Association of Graduate Careers Advisory Services, says: "The assumption that a degree guarantees a job is no longer valid. It is more likely to help, but one

Mr. Putt says: "This is an area which is absolutely essential if the management of

As each year of zero growth in higher education funding and student numbers passes, with cuts in selected areas and modest injections of grant in others, the ability to respond quickly to the market decreases. Mr Porrer, who works at Leicester Polytechnic, is particularly concerned by two trends of Government thinking. First is the

It all sounds depressingly familiar. Just as industry allegedly makes its long-awaited emergence out of the recession, the education system cannot meet the demand placed on it. Employment prospects for graduates are better than they have been for a long time, particularly in the context of unemployment in general being still on the increase. But the need for caution and flexibility is also

The Civil Service is an equal opportunity employer

Contact your Careers Service for an application form and graduate brochure or write to **Rebecca Davies at Logica**, 64 Newman Street, London W1A 4SE, telephone 01-637 9111 or 01-636 9963 (24 hours) quoting ref: GR1

These should be made to John Trevett for Air Transport Engineering or David Yemians in the case of Air Transport Management, at The College of Aeronautics, Cranfield Institute of Technology, Cranfield Bedford MK43 0AL, England. Telephone Bedford 750111. Telex 824672 CITECH.

National Radiological
Protection Board

**for a distinctive career of
challenge, variety and satisfaction**

To find out more and for an application form write to Civil Service Commission
Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants RG21 1JB or
telephone Basingstoke (0256) 485551 (answering
service operates outside office hours)
Please quote ref: A/85/320/127.
The Civil Service is an equal opportunity
employer

Applicants should write to Dr Bellhouse, enclosing their full curriculum vitae, together with the name and address of two referees, before March 11, 1985.

**TO ADVERTISE IN OUR SPECIAL
FEATURES
Please Telephone
MANCHESTER 061-832 7200
LONDON 01-278 2332**

Ecology, education, and graphics graduates required immediately for MSC scheme. For further details send s.a.e. to.

**1 NORTHGATE STREET
WARWICK**

ariadne systems

Working for our industrial future

BBC-1	BBC-2	ITV London	Channel 4	Radio 1	Radio 2	Radio 3	World Service
<p>6.00 am Cee-fax AM. 6.50 Breakfast Time. 9.20 Pages from Cee-fax. 10.30 Play School. 10.50 Pages from Cee-fax. 12.30 pm News Afternoon. 12.57 Regional News. 1.00 Pebble Mill at One. 1.45 Bagpuss. 2.00 The Afternoon Show. 2.40 Pages from Cee-fax. 3.40 Regional News (except London and Scotland). 4.30 Play School. 4.40 The Family. 4.45 Jackanory. The Hollow Land, by Jane Gardam. 4.50 Yogi Berra. 4.55 Dogtanian and the Three Musketiers. 5.00 John Craven's Newsround. 5.05 Blue Peter. Cee-fax sub-titles. 5.35 Dr Kildare.</p> <p>6.00 NEWS: Weather News.</p> <p>6.35 REGIONAL NEWS MAGAZINES.</p> <p>7.00 EASTENDERS. Another visit to the residents of Albert Square, where Lou's brood are trying to soften her up, and Sue and Ali think they're on to a nice little earner. Cee-fax sub-titles.</p> <p>7.30 TOP OF THE POPS, introduced by Pete Powell and Mike Smith.</p> <p>8.00 ONLY FOOLS AND HORSES. Strained Relations. Buster Merryfield joins the cast of the South London sitcom as long lost Uncle Albert, turning up for Grandad's funeral. David Jason as Del, wary of this new Trotter as of all his relatives. Cee-fax sub-titles.</p> <p>8.30 A QUESTION OF SPORT. David Coleman bowls the questions to the celebrity teams led by Bill Beaumont and Emyln Hughes. Cee-fax sub-titles.</p> <p>9.00 NEWS: weather.</p> <p>9.25 MISS MARPLE: A MURDER IS ANNOUNCED. Joan Hickson again plays the gentlewoman investigator, on the trail of a killer who announced his intentions in the classified columns, in this latest three-part dramatisation by Alan Plater, of an Agatha Christie tale. Familiar support comes from Joan Sims, Ursula Howells, Renee Asherson, John Castle. Cee-fax sub-titles.</p> <p>10.20 QUESTION TIME. Sir Robin Day invites more topical questions from the Greenwood Theatre audience for pundits Norman Lamont, Jonathan Porritt, Elizabeth Rees and Norman Willis.</p> <p>11.20 ROCKSCHOOL. Another repeated lesson for rock musicians in the making, from Deirdre, Henry Geoff, and guest performers, looking this week at the way the instruments fit together rhythmically. 11.45 Weather; close.</p> <p>Wales: 6.55-6.59 pm Wales Today. 6.55-7.00 Orange Hill. 6.59-7.00 Week in West. Out.</p> <p>Northern Ireland: 5.25 pm Today's Sport. 5.45-5.50 Inside Ulster. 5.50-5.55 News. 5.55-5.59 News. 5.59-6.00 News. 6.00-6.05 News. 6.05-6.10 News. 6.10-6.15 News. 6.15-6.20 News. 6.20-6.25 News. 6.25-6.30 News. 6.30-6.35 News. 6.35-6.40 News. 6.40-6.45 News. 6.45-6.50 News. 6.50-6.55 News. 6.55-7.00 News. 7.00-7.05 News. 7.05-7.10 News. 7.10-7.15 News. 7.15-7.20 News. 7.20-7.25 News. 7.25-7.30 News. 7.30-7.35 News. 7.35-7.40 News. 7.40-7.45 News. 7.45-7.50 News. 7.50-7.55 News. 7.55-8.00 News. 8.00-8.05 News. 8.05-8.10 News. 8.10-8.15 News. 8.15-8.20 News. 8.20-8.25 News. 8.25-8.30 News. 8.30-8.35 News. 8.35-8.40 News. 8.40-8.45 News. 8.45-8.50 News. 8.50-8.55 News. 8.55-9.00 News. 9.00-9.05 News. 9.05-9.10 News. 9.10-9.15 News. 9.15-9.20 News. 9.20-9.25 News. 9.25-9.30 News. 9.30-9.35 News. 9.35-9.40 News. 9.40-9.45 News. 9.45-9.50 News. 9.50-9.55 News. 9.55-10.00 News. 10.00-10.05 News. 10.05-10.10 News. 10.10-10.15 News. 10.15-10.20 News. 10.20-10.25 News. 10.25-10.30 News. 10.30-10.35 News. 10.35-10.40 News. 10.40-10.45 News. 10.45-10.50 News. 10.50-10.55 News. 10.55-11.00 News. 11.00-11.05 News. 11.05-11.10 News. 11.10-11.15 News. 11.15-11.20 News. 11.20-11.25 News. 11.25-11.30 News. 11.30-11.35 News. 11.35-11.40 News. 11.40-11.45 News. 11.45-11.50 News. 11.50-11.55 News. 11.55-12.00 News. 12.00-12.05 News. 12.05-12.10 News. 12.10-12.15 News. 12.15-12.20 News. 12.20-12.25 News. 12.25-12.30 News. 12.30-12.35 News. 12.35-12.40 News. 12.40-12.45 News. 12.45-12.50 News. 12.50-12.55 News. 12.55-1.00 News. 1.00-1.05 News. 1.05-1.10 News. 1.10-1.15 News. 1.15-1.20 News. 1.20-1.25 News. 1.25-1.30 News. 1.30-1.35 News. 1.35-1.40 News. 1.40-1.45 News. 1.45-1.50 News. 1.50-1.55 News. 1.55-2.00 News. 2.00-2.05 News. 2.05-2.10 News. 2.10-2.15 News. 2.15-2.20 News. 2.20-2.25 News. 2.25-2.30 News. 2.30-2.35 News. 2.35-2.40 News. 2.40-2.45 News. 2.45-2.50 News. 2.50-2.55 News. 2.55-3.00 News. 3.00-3.05 News. 3.05-3.10 News. 3.10-3.15 News. 3.15-3.20 News. 3.20-3.25 News. 3.25-3.30 News. 3.30-3.35 News. 3.35-3.40 News. 3.40-3.45 News. 3.45-3.50 News. 3.50-3.55 News. 3.55-4.00 News. 4.00-4.05 News. 4.05-4.10 News. 4.10-4.15 News. 4.15-4.20 News. 4.20-4.25 News. 4.25-4.30 News. 4.30-4.35 News. 4.35-4.40 News. 4.40-4.45 News. 4.45-4.50 News. 4.50-4.55 News. 4.55-5.00 News. 5.00-5.05 News. 5.05-5.10 News. 5.10-5.15 News. 5.15-5.20 News. 5.20-5.25 News. 5.25-5.30 News. 5.30-5.35 News. 5.35-5.40 News. 5.40-5.45 News. 5.45-5.50 News. 5.50-5.55 News. 5.55-6.00 News. 6.00-6.05 News. 6.05-6.10 News. 6.10-6.15 News. 6.15-6.20 News. 6.20-6.25 News. 6.25-6.30 News. 6.30-6.35 News. 6.35-6.40 News. 6.40-6.45 News. 6.45-6.50 News. 6.50-6.55 News. 6.55-7.00 News. 7.00-7.05 News. 7.05-7.10 News. 7.10-7.15 News. 7.15-7.20 News. 7.20-7.25 News. 7.25-7.30 News. 7.30-7.35 News. 7.35-7.40 News. 7.40-7.45 News. 7.45-7.50 News. 7.50-7.55 News. 7.55-8.00 News. 8.00-8.05 News. 8.05-8.10 News. 8.10-8.15 News. 8.15-8.20 News. 8.20-8.25 News. 8.25-8.30 News. 8.30-8.35 News. 8.35-8.40 News. 8.40-8.45 News. 8.45-8.50 News. 8.50-8.55 News. 8.55-9.00 News. 9.00-9.05 News. 9.05-9.10 News. 9.10-9.15 News. 9.15-9.20 News. 9.20-9.25 News. 9.25-9.30 News. 9.30-9.35 News. 9.35-9.40 News. 9.40-9.45 News. 9.45-9.50 News. 9.50-9.55 News. 9.55-10.00 News. 10.00-10.05 News. 10.05-10.10 News. 10.10-10.15 News. 10.15-10.20 News. 10.20-10.25 News. 10.25-10.30 News. 10.30-10.35 News. 10.35-10.40 News. 10.40-10.45 News. 10.45-10.50 News. 10.50-10.55 News. 10.55-11.00 News. 11.00-11.05 News. 11.05-11.10 News. 11.10-11.15 News. 11.15-11.20 News. 11.20-11.25 News. 11.25-11.30 News. 11.30-11.35 News. 11.35-11.40 News. 11.40-11.45 News. 11.45-11.50 News. 11.50-11.55 News. 11.55-12.00 News. 12.00-12.05 News. 12.05-12.10 News. 12.10-12.15 News. 12.15-12.20 News. 12.20-12.25 News. 12.25-12.30 News. 12.30-12.35 News. 12.35-12.40 News. 12.40-12.45 News. 12.45-12.50 News. 12.50-12.55 News. 12.55-1.00 News. 1.00-1.05 News. 1.05-1.10 News. 1.10-1.15 News. 1.15-1.20 News. 1.20-1.25 News. 1.25-1.30 News. 1.30-1.35 News. 1.35-1.40 News. 1.40-1.45 News. 1.45-1.50 News. 1.50-1.55 News. 1.55-2.00 News. 2.00-2.05 News. 2.05-2.10 News. 2.10-2.15 News. 2.15-2.20 News. 2.20-2.25 News. 2.25-2.30 News. 2.30-2.35 News. 2.35-2.40 News. 2.40-2.45 News. 2.45-2.50 News. 2.50-2.55 News. 2.55-3.00 News. 3.00-3.05 News. 3.05-3.10 News. 3.10-3.15 News. 3.15-3.20 News. 3.20-3.25 News. 3.25-3.30 News. 3.30-3.35 News. 3.35-3.40 News. 3.40-3.45 News. 3.45-3.50 News. 3.50-3.55 News. 3.55-4.00 News. 4.00-4.05 News. 4.05-4.10 News. 4.10-4.15 News. 4.15-4.20 News. 4.20-4.25 News. 4.25-4.30 News. 4.30-4.35 News. 4.35-4.40 News. 4.40-4.45 News. 4.45-4.50 News. 4.50-4.55 News. 4.55-5.00 News. 5.00-5.05 News. 5.05-5.10 News. 5.10-5.15 News. 5.15-5.20 News. 5.20-5.25 News. 5.25-5.30 News. 5.30-5.35 News. 5.35-5.40 News. 5.40-5.45 News. 5.45-5.50 News. 5.50-5.55 News. 5.55-6.00 News. 6.00-6.05 News. 6.05-6.10 News. 6.10-6.15 News. 6.15-6.20 News. 6.20-6.25 News. 6.25-6.30 News. 6.30-6.35 News. 6.35-6.40 News. 6.40-6.45 News. 6.45-6.50 News. 6.50-6.55 News. 6.55-7.00 News. 7.00-7.05 News. 7.05-7.10 News. 7.10-7.15 News. 7.15-7.20 News. 7.20-7.25 News. 7.25-7.30 News. 7.30-7.35 News. 7.35-7.40 News. 7.40-7.45 News. 7.45-7.50 News. 7.50-7.55 News. 7.55-8.00 News. 8.00-8.05 News. 8.05-8.10 News. 8.10-8.15 News. 8.15-8.20 News. 8.20-8.25 News. 8.25-8.30 News. 8.30-8.35 News. 8.35-8.40 News. 8.40-8.45 News. 8.45-8.50 News. 8.50-8.55 News. 8.55-9.00 News. 9.00-9.05 News. 9.05-9.10 News. 9.10-9.15 News. 9.15-9.20 News. 9.20-9.25 News. 9.25-9.30 News. 9.30-9.35 News. 9.35-9.40 News. 9.40-9.45 News. 9.45-9.50 News. 9.50-9.55 News. 9.55-10.00 News. 10.00-10.05 News. 10.05-10.10 News. 10.10-10.15 News. 10.15-10.20 News. 10.20-10.25 News. 10.25-10.30 News. 10.30-10.35 News. 10.35-10.40 News. 10.40-10.45 News. 10.45-10.50 News. 10.50-10.55 News. 10.55-11.00 News. 11.00-11.05 News. 11.05-11.10 News. 11.10-11.15 News. 11.15-11.20 News. 11.20-11.25 News. 11.25-11.30 News. 11.30-11.35 News. 11.35-11.40 News. 11.40-11.45 News. 11.45-11.50 News. 11.50-11.55 News. 11.55-12.00 News. 12.00-12.05 News. 12.05-12.10 News. 12.10-12.15 News. 12.15-12.20 News. 12.20-12.25 News. 12.25-12.30 News. 12.30-12.35 News. 12.35-12.40 News. 12.40-12.45 News. 12.45-12.50 News. 12.50-12.55 News. 12.55-1.00 News. 1.00-1.05 News. 1.05-1.10 News. 1.10-1.15 News. 1.15-1.20 News. 1.20-1.25 News. 1.25-1.30 News. 1.30-1.35 News. 1.35-1.40 News. 1.40-1.45 News. 1.45-1.50 News. 1.50-1.55 News. 1.55-2.00 News. 2.00-2.05 News. 2.05-2.10 News. 2.10-2.15 News. 2.15-2.20 News. 2.20-2.25 News. 2.25-2.30 News. 2.30-2.35 News. 2.35-2.40 News. 2.40-2.45 News. 2.45-2.50 News. 2.50-2.55 News. 2.55-3.00 News. 3.00-3.05 News. 3.05-3.10 News. 3.10-3.15 News. 3.15-3.20 News. 3.20-3.25 News. 3.25-3.30 News. 3.30-3.35 News. 3.35-3.40 News. 3.40-3.45 News. 3.45-3.50 News. 3.50-3.55 News. 3.55-4.00 News. 4.00-4.05 News. 4.05-4.10 News. 4.10-4.15 News. 4.15-4.20 News. 4.20-4.25 News. 4.25-4.30 News. 4.30-4.35 News. 4.35-4.40 News. 4.40-4.45 News. 4.45-4.50 News. 4.50-4.55 News. 4.55-5.00 News. 5.00-5.05 News. 5.05-5.10 News. 5.10-5.15 News. 5.15-5.20 News. 5.20-5.25 News. 5.25-5.30 News. 5.30-5.35 News. 5.35-5.40 News. 5.40-5.45 News. 5.45-5.50 News. 5.50-5.55 News. 5.55-6.00 News. 6.00-6.05 News. 6.05-6.10 News. 6.10-6.15 News. 6.15-6.20 News. 6.20-6.25 News. 6.25-6.30 News. 6.30-6.35 News. 6.35-6.40 News. 6.40-6.45 News. 6.45-6.50 News. 6.50-6.55 News. 6.55-7.00 News. 7.00-7.05 News. 7.05-7.10 News. 7.10-7.15 News. 7.15-7.20 News. 7.20-7.25 News. 7.25-7.30 News. 7.30-7.35 News. 7.35-7.40 News. 7.40-7.45 News. 7.45-7.50 News. 7.50-7.55 News. 7.55-8.00 News. 8.00-8.05 News. 8.05-8.10 News. 8.10-8.15 News. 8.15-8.20 News. 8.20-8.25 News. 8.25-8.30 News. 8.30-8.35 News. 8.35-8.40 News. 8.40-8.45 News. 8.45-8.50 News. 8.50-8.55 News. 8.55-9.00 News. 9.00-9.05 News. 9.05-9.10 News. 9.10-9.15 News. 9.15-9.20 News. 9.20-9.25 News. 9.25-9.30 News. 9.30-9.35 News. 9.35-9.40 News. 9.40-9.45 News. 9.45-9.50 News. 9.50-9.55 News. 9.55-10.00 News. 10.00-10.05 News. 10.05-10.10 News. 10.10-10.15 News. 10.15-10.20 News. 10.20-10.25 News. 10.25-10.30 News. 10.30-10.35 News. 10.35-10.40 News. 10.40-10.45 News. 10.45-10.50 News. 10.50-10.55 News. 10.55-11.00 News. 11.00-11.05 News. 11.05-11.10 News. 11.10-11.15 News. 11.15-11.20 News. 11.20-11.25 News. 11.25-11.30 News. 11.30-11.35 News. 11.35-11.40 News. 11.40-11.45 News. 11.45-11.50 News. 11.50-11.55 News. 11.55-12.00 News. 12.00-12.05 News. 12.05-12.10 News. 12.10-12.15 News. 12.15-12.20 News. 12.20-12.25 News. 12.25-12.30 News. 12.30-12.35 News. 12.35-12.40 News. 12.40-12.45 News. 12.45-12.50 News. 12.50-12.55 News. 12.55-1.00 News. 1.00-1.05 News. 1.05-1.10 News. 1.10-1.15 News. 1.15-1.20 News. 1.20-1.25 News. 1.25-1.30 News. 1.30-1.35 News. 1.35-1.40 News. 1.40-1.45 News. 1.45-1.50 News. 1.50-1.55 News. 1.55-2.00 News. 2.00-2.05 News. 2.05-2.10 News. 2.10-2.15 News. 2.15-2.20 News. 2.20-2.25 News. 2.25-2.30 News. 2.30-2.35 News. 2.35-2.40 News. 2.40-2.45 News. 2.45-2.50 News. 2.50-2.55 News. 2.55-3.00 News. 3.00-3.05 News. 3.05-3.10 News. 3.10-3.15 News. 3.15-3.20 News. 3.20-3.25 News. 3.25-3.30 News. 3.30-3.35 News. 3.35-3.40 News. 3.40-3.45 News. 3.45-3.50 News. 3.50-3.55 News. 3.55-4.00 News. 4.00-4.05 News. 4.05-4.10 News. 4.10-4.15 News. 4.15-4.20 News. 4.20-4.25 News. 4.25-4.30 News. 4.30-4.35 News. 4.35-4.40 News. 4.40-4.45 News. 4.45-4.50 News. 4.50-4.55 News. 4.55-5.00 News. 5.00-5.05 News. 5.05-5.10 News. 5.10-5.15 News. 5.15-5.20 News. 5.20-5.25 News. 5.25-5.30 News. 5.30-5.35 News. 5.35-5.40 News. 5.40-5.45 News. 5.45-5.50 News. 5.50-5.55 News. 5.55-6.00 News. 6.00-6.05 News. 6.05-6.10 News. 6.10-6.15 News. 6.15-6.20 News. 6.20-6.25 News. 6.25-6.30 News. 6.30-6.35 News. 6.35-6.40 News. 6.40-6.45 News. 6.45-6.50 News. 6.50-6.55 News. 6.55-7.00 News. 7.00-7.05 News. 7.05-7.10 News. 7.10-7.15 News. 7.15-7.20 News. 7.20-7.25 News. 7.25-7.30 News. 7.30-7.35 News. 7.35-7.40 News. 7.40-7.45 News. 7.45-7.50 News. 7.50-7.55 News. 7.55-8.00 News. 8.00-8.05 News. 8.05-8.10 News. 8.10-8.15 News. 8.15-8.20 News. 8.20-8.25 News. 8.25-8.30 News. 8.30-8.35 News. 8.35-8.40 News. 8.40-8.45 News. 8.45-8.50 News. 8.50-8.55 News. 8.55-9.00 News. 9.00-9.05 News. 9.05-9.10 News. 9.10-9.15 News. 9.15-9.20 News. 9.20-9.25 News. 9.25-9.30 News. 9.30-9.35 News. 9.35-9.40 News. 9.40-9.45 News. 9.45-9.50 News. 9.50-9.55 News. 9.55-10.00 News. 10.00-10.05 News. 10.05-10.10 News. 10.10-10.15 News. 10.15-10.20 News. 10.20-10.25 News. 10.25-10.30 News. 10.30-10.35 News. 10.35-10.40 News. 10.40-10.45 News. 10.45-10.50 News. 10.50-10.55 News. 10.55-11.00 News. 11.00-11.05 News. 11.05-11.10 News. 11.10-11.15 News. 11.15-11.20 News. 11.20-11.25 News. 11.25-11.30 News. 11.30-11.35 News. 11.35-11.40 News. 11.40-11.45 News. 11.45-11.50 News. 11.50-11.55 News. 11.55-12.00 News. 12.00-12.05 News. 12.05-12.10 News. 12.10-12.15 News. 12.15-12.20 News. 12.20-12.25 News. 12.25-12.30 News. 12.30-12.35 News. 12.35-12.40 News. 12.40-12.45 News. 12.45-12.50 News. 12.50-12.55 News. 12.55-1.00 News. 1.00-1.05 News. 1.05-1.10 News. 1.10-1.15 News. 1.15-1.20 News. 1.20-1.25 News. 1.25-1.30 News. 1.30-1.35 News. 1.35-1.40 News. 1.40-1.45 News. 1.45-1.50 News. 1.50-1.55 News. 1.55-2.00 News. 2.00-2.05 News. 2.05-2.10 News. 2.10-2.15 News. 2.15-2.20 News. 2.20-2.25 News. 2.25-2.30 News. 2.30-2.35 News. 2.35-2.40 News. 2.40-2.45 News. 2.45-2.50 News. 2.50-2.55 News. 2.55-3.00 News. 3.00-3.05 News. 3.05-3.10 News. 3.10-3.15 News. 3.15-3.20 News. 3.20-3.25 News. 3.25-3.30 News. 3.30-3.35 News. 3.35-3.40 News. 3.40-3.45 News. 3.45-3.50 News. 3.50-3.55 News. 3.55-4.00 News. 4.00-4.05 News. 4.05-4.10 News. 4.10-4.15 News. 4.15-4.20 News. 4.20-4.25 News. 4.25-4.30 News. 4.30-4.35 News. 4.35-4.40 News. 4.40-4.45 News. 4.45-4.50 News. 4.50-4.55 News. 4.55-5.00 News. 5.00-5.05 News. 5.05-5.10 News. 5.10-5.15 News. 5.15-5.20 News. 5.20-5.25 News. 5.25-5.30 News. 5.30-5.35 News. 5.35-5.40 News. 5.40-5.45 News. 5.45-5.50 News. 5.50-5.55 News. 5.55-6.00 News. 6.00-6.05 News. 6.05-6.10 News. 6.10-6.15 News. 6.15-6.20 News. 6.20-6.25 News. 6.25-6.30 News. 6.30-6.35 News. 6.35-6.40 News. 6.40-6.45 News. 6.45-6.50 News. 6.50-6.55 News. 6.55-7.00 News. 7.00-7.05 News. 7.05-7.10 News. 7.10-7.15 News. 7.15-7.20 News. 7.20-7.25 News. 7.25-7.30 News. 7.30-7.35 News. 7.35-7.40 News. 7.40-7.45 News. 7.45-7.50 News. 7.50-7.55 News. 7.55-8.00 News. 8.00-8.05 News. 8.05-8.10 News. 8.10-8.15 News. 8.15-8.20 News. 8.20-8.25 News. 8.25-8.30 News. 8.30-8.35 News. 8.35-8.40 News. 8.40-8.45 News. 8.45-8.50 News. 8.50-8.55 News. 8.55-9.00 News. 9.00-9.05 News. 9.05-9.10 News. 9.10-9.15 News. 9.15-9.20 News. 9.20-9.25 News. 9.25-9.30 News. 9.30-9.35 News. 9.35-9.40 News. 9.40-9.45 News. 9.45-9.50 News. 9.50-9.55 News. 9.55-10.00 News. 10.00-10.05 News. 10.05-10.10 News. 10.10-10.15 News. 10.15-10.20 News. 10.20-10.25 News. 10.25-10.30 News. 10.30-10.35 News. 10.35-10.40 News. 10.40-10.45 News. 10.45-10.50 News. 10.50-10.55 News. 10.55-11.00 News. 11.00-11.05 News. 11.05-11.10 News. 11.10-11.15 News. 11.15-11.20 News. 11.20-11.25 News. 11.25-11.30 News. 11.30-11.35 News. 11.35-11.40 News. 11.40-11.45 News. 11.45-11.50 News. 11.50-11.55 News. 11.55-12.00 News. 12.00-12.05 News. 12.05-12.10 News. 12.10-12.15 News. 12.15-12.20 News. 12.20-12.25 News. 12.25-12.30 News. 12.30-12.35 News. 12.35-12.40 News. 12.40-12.45 News. 12.45-12.50 News. 12.50-12.55 News. 12.55-1.00 News. 1.00-1.05 News. 1.05-1.10 News. 1.10-1.15 News. 1.15-1.20 News. 1.20-1.25 News. 1.25-1.30 News. 1.30-1.35 News. 1.35-1.40 News. 1.40-1.45 News. 1.45-1.50 News. 1.50-1.55 News. 1.55-2.00 News. 2.00-2.05 News. 2.05-2.10 News. 2.10-2.15 News. 2.15-2.20 News. 2.20-2.25 News. 2.25-2.30 News. 2.30-2.35 News. 2.35-2.40 News. 2.40-2.45 News. 2.45-2.50 News. 2.50-2.55 News. 2.55-3.00 News. 3.00-3.05 News. 3.05-3.10 News. 3.10-3.15 News. 3.15-3.20 News. 3.20-3.25 News. 3.25-3.30 News. 3.30-3.35 News. 3.35-3.40 News. 3.40-3.45 News. 3.45-3.50 News. 3.50-3.55 News. 3.55-4.00 News. 4.00-4.05 News. 4.05-4.10 News. 4.10-4.15 News. 4.15-4.20 News. 4.20-4.25 News. 4.25-4.30 News. 4.30-4.35 News. 4.35-4.40 News. 4.40-4.45 News. 4.45-4.50 News. 4.50-4.55 News. 4.55-5.00 News. 5.00-5.05 News. 5.05-5.10 News. 5.10-5.15 News. 5.15-5.20 News. 5.20-5.25 News. 5.25-5.30 News. 5.30-5.35 News. 5.35-5.40 News. 5.40-5.45 News. 5.45-5.50 News. 5.50-5.55 News. 5.55-6.00 News. 6.00-6.05 News. 6.05-6.10 News. 6.10-6.15 News. 6.15-6.20 News. 6.20-6.25 News. 6.25-6.30 News. 6.30-6.35 News. 6.35-6.40 News. 6.40-6.45 News. 6.45-6.50 News. 6.50-6.55 News. 6.55-7.00 News. 7.00-7.05 News. 7.05-7.10 News. 7.10-7.15 News. 7.15-7.20 News. 7.20-7.25 News. 7.25-7.30 News. 7.30-7.35 News. 7.35-7.40 News. 7.40-7.45 News. 7.45-7.50 News. 7.50-7.55 News. 7.55-8.00 News. 8.00-8.05 News. 8.05-8.10 News. 8.10-8.15 News. 8.15-8.20 News. 8.20-8.25 News. 8.25-8.30 News. 8.30-8.35 News. 8.35-8.40 News. 8.40-8.45 News. 8.45-8.50 News. 8.50-8.55 News. 8.55-9.00 News. 9.00-9.05 News. 9.05-9.10 News. 9.10-9.15 News. 9.15-9.20 News. 9.20-9.25 News. 9.25-9.30 News. 9.30-9.35 News. 9.35-9.40 News. 9.40-9.45 News. 9.45-9.50 News. 9.50-9.55 News. 9.55-10.00 News. 10.00-10.05 News. 10.05-10.10 News. 10.10-10.15 News. 10.15-10.20 News. 10.20-10.25 News. 10.25-10.30 News.</p>							

OVERSEAS TRAVEL

You are advised that when booking charter flights to Greece you must also have registered accommodation vouchers booked for each night of your stay. This is a ruling by the Greek Civil Aviation Authority. Failure to comply with these regulations could result in your being refused admission into Greece or being asked to pay the full scheduled air fare for the return journey.

EUROVISTA WORLD TRAVEL

Many daily departures from Heathrow & Gatwick — example Winter prices:

SHORT HAUL	SKI FLY DRIVE	U.S.A. WINTER BARGAINS
Athens £149	Germany from £86	• Dozens of US cities from £239 to £368 return.
Frankfurt £89	Switzerland from £99	• No advance purchase in many cases.
Geneva £88	Austria from £140	• Reliable scheduled flights.
Madrid £125	France from £129	• Best value to USA.
Nice £130	Inclusive flight and car	• Instant computerised reservations and ticketing.
Vienna £145	Unlimited mileage	
Zurich £92	Scheduled flights	

YOUR DREAM HOLIDAY NOW — PAY LATER!

Now you can have the holiday of your life at a fraction of the cost.

...class, holidays, cruises and special interest packages from all major tour operators are all available to you, and immediate no-hassle credit approval can be given — our credit plan requires no deposit or security either! Our special low airfares to dozens of destinations, fly-drives, travellers cheques, in fact, all your travel requirements can also be included in our easy credit plan. Alternatively, major credit cards accepted.

Tel (18 lines): 01-741 5301, 01-741 5351, Telex 89567470
Rofel House, Colet Gardens, London W14 9DH.
Open until 7 p.m. (5 p.m. Saturdays)

Credit is granted subject to normal lending requirements and a written quotation will be sent upon request. Call for our brochure and application form. Typical APR 22.8. Consumer Credit Brokers Licence 168495.

ABTA, IATA, ATOL, Office of Fair Trading

SELF CATERING OVERSEAS

VILLA AND APARTMENT HOLIDAYS

France, Switzerland, Lisbon, Algarve

HUGE FLIGHT DISCOUNTS
SYDNEY *MELBOURNE *PERTH *DURBAN
JO'BURG *HARARE *LUSAKA *MID EAST
SINGAPORE *CANADA *FAR EAST

MARCH

2	4	8	12	17	20	22	25	27	30
---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

A wide selection of villas and apartments with or without pools, by air or by car. For details contact: THE TRAVEL CENTRE, 64 Shirley Road, Croydon.

Any company cannot accept responsibility for readers who lose money over the collapse of any Travel Agent. It is up to the reader to ensure full financial security is offered when a flight booking is made. An excellent example is being provided by SUNWORLD, a Travel Agent for a nominal fee of 25.00, this Company provides each client upon booking with a Flight Insurance Policy worth the sum of £100,000. An instant payment of up to £2,000 is the unlikely event of the collapse of either Sunworld or of any other Travel Agent which they book a holiday. This is evidence to us here at Sunworld; it is a positive move in the direction of providing the Modern Day Traveller with complete financial security.

ASTA

JUNE 2 4 8 10 15 19 20 24 28 30

Also most dates July until December 1985

SUNWOLD TRAVEL (Estd. 1969)
58 South Street, Epsom, Surrey.
Epsom (03727) 20897/27538/25213/41769/37169

***Inbound Flight Specialists: "Hot Closes & Club Class Specialists"**
"BOOK SUNWOLD AND BOOK SECURITY"
***Government Licensed Credit Brokers: Credit terms available.**

TRAVEL SAVERS
AUST. N.Z. S.AFRICA. E.AFRICA. U.K.
U.S.A. CANADA. INDIA. FAR EAST. MID EAST. S.AMERICA.
+ First & Business Fares
Tel 01-402 3301/5.

EASTER IN GREECE
Kos, Rhodes, Crete, Andros, Telon
Enjoy the spring sunshine and mild
full of wild flowers.

We offer a large selection of almost
any location. 100% Airfare & Visa
Departures from Gibraltar, from
March

(08223) 717286 (24 hrs.)
TIMSWAY HOLIDAYS.
PENN PLACE RICKMANS-
WORTH.
HEATH
ASTA ATOL 1107 AITO

EUROSAVE TRAVEL. Direct flights to

[illegible]

children.
We want!
For fostering Officers,
please contact:
Mrs. Lise 91X.
Tel. 504
00. Ext 504

LOW FARES Worldwide Travel. 48
Margaret St. W1. 580 2926, Brand.

AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, 01-437 8255.

WINTER / SUMMER '85: FLIGHTS FR
148. HOLIDAYS FR 288. MALAGA
LAI. PALMAS. TENERIFE. ALL
CITY. CANARY ISLANDS. CANZA.
ROME. ATHENS. ROME. MILAN.
NAPLES. SWITZERLAND. GER-
MANY. ICELAND. U.S.A. PLUS MANY

LOW COST FARES: Athens, Malaga, Al-
giers, Tunis, Rome, Palermo, Zurich,
Copenhagen, Stockholm, N. York,
London, Toronto. 01-2506
919 2859, 928 2840. ATOL 2010

INBES FLY with Government approved
airlines. Buses/Flights/Insurance all
included. 01-2506 919 2859, 928 2840.

101 AUSTRALIA: 01-2506 919 2859, 928 2840.

101 EASTERN: 01-2506 919 2859, 928 2840.

101 SOUTH: 01-2506 919 2859, 928 2840.

101 WEST: 01-2506 919 2859, 928 2840.

LOW COST FARES and holidays for
Greenland, Spain, Mediterranean, Sicily,
Cyprus, Greece, Turkey, Egypt, Israel, 01-2506 919 2859, 928 2840. ATOL 2010.

GRANDADVENTURE 2010: Holidays,
adventures, tours, cruises, air travel. 01-2506 919 2859, 928 2840.

Food, Delightful Family Hotels.
PREVENTIVE - MAYENNE-SARTHE
RENAULDIAS - CHAMARQUE - TOUR
CHATEAU DU LOIRE -
COTE DU ROUGE
■ Dozens of itineraries
■ Bicycles & equipment supplied
■ Discounts for children

SUSI MADRON HOLIDAYS
Dept. TC. 11 Norman Road,
Manchester M14 5LE
Send for your FREE Colour Brochure (24 hrs)

01-224 7744
FRANCE

BRITANNIA & VILLAGE: Luccombe Cam-
p, fully equipped tents, near superb
beaches. CHILDREN FREE! 11 Box Huts
from Wednesday. 01-2506 919 2859, 928 2840.
Ayrton, Edgerton, Liddesdale, W.
Yorkshire. Tel. 0484 510444 x24 hrs.

is very sensitive and especially
with his mum. He loves to
sing lots of pleasure in

eddies and attention but her
parent. She loves to dress up
also enjoys the freedom to do
with other children but can be

provide a home for both the
nugget. You will need lots of
time be able to offer support to
pleasure are guaranteed.

ence please contact
Social Services Department,
on Kermes, MK2 2SU.
(0909) 770701.

OVERLAND TRAVEL

LATIN AMERICA. Holiday Journeys
Small groups - J.L.A. 01-747 9108.

WINTER SPORTS

SHADOW LINES MARCH Ski Bournemouth
over £100 up to £600 per person
including flights, transfers, ski hire, lift
tickets, meals, drinks, ski school, ski
equipment, ski insurance, ski boots, ski
01-785 2300. A.M.A. 01-785 1333.

BARGAIN SKI CHALETS. Detached,
March & Easter, slip 15-17, 1000sqm.
01-251 5077

IRELAND

SUPER SEASIDE FARMHOUSE for 16
bathrooms for 2, 100 ft. of sea, 200 ft.
of garden, 100 ft. of beach, 100 ft. of
Peter Cornish, Castleford, 01-785 1333.

GARRY TRUDEAU

CRAVE 2-6; Laurier 7-8; Jones 1-3;
Pitt 9; Valley 4-5; 10-12.

SOUTH AMERICA: Low cost flights
scheduled airtime. JAL 01-747 101R.
oil lamps, etc. 1. in beautiful valley. In
country blank. nps. 6. fr. 230 Trf 094r
822 241

TITATE YOUR NAME CLASS.

THE WINDOW DOONESBURY

If you're looking for
a flat to share or someone
to share yours, advertise
in our Flat Share column.
You can place your ad. by
ringing 01-430 1234
Monday to Friday.



GUARDIAN

